

Israeli inflation hits 445%

TEL AVIV (AP) — Annual inflation hit a record 444.9 per cent in 1984, the central bureau of statistics announced Tuesday. It was the sixth year in a row Israel has registered triple-digit inflation. The bureau also announced the lowest monthly inflation rate in 18 months for December, 3.7 per cent. The low rate resulted from a wage-price freeze agreement implemented by Prime Minister Shimon Peres' government on Nov. 4. Finance Minister Yitzhak Mordechai reacted to the announcement by criticising the government for failing to take strong enough austerity measures. In an army radio interview, Mr. Mordechai said of the December figure: "I am afraid this will be misinterpreted to mean we are on the way to economic recovery. We still have to make some drastic spending cuts."

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Egypt hopes for Israeli pullout

CAIRO (AP) — Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid said Tuesday that Egypt hopes Israel's announced intention to withdraw from Lebanon by this summer will be carried out and that the decision is not merely "cosmetic." Mr. Abdul Meguid was commenting on the Israeli cabinet's decision to unilaterally withdraw from South Lebanon in a three-stage operation starting in five weeks. "We hope the (plans for) an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon which have been announced, will be real and complete and not cosmetic," Mr. Abdul Meguid said.

Taba talks to resume Jan. 27

CAIRO (R) — Talks between Egypt and Israel on the disputed border strip of Taba in the Sinai desert will begin on Jan. 27 in the Israeli town of Beersheba, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday. He told reporters Egypt's team to the meeting will be led by Assistant Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Badawi, and that U.S. observers would attend.

Iraq dismisses Iranian claim

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq Tuesday denied Iranian warplanes had shot down an Iraqi jet fighter in a dogfight over the Gulf Monday. The Iranian national news agency IRNA reported the claim in a statement issued in Tehran Monday minutes after a military spokesman in Baghdad said Iraqi planes had successfully hit a "large naval target" near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the northern Gulf. A military spokesman told the Iraqi news agency (INA) Tuesday that the Iranian claim to have downed a plane was "sheer lies... aimed at boosting the morale of demoralised Iranian troops."

Berri denies role in Rome killing

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri has denied a Libyan charge that he was among those responsible for the murder of Libyan diplomat Farag Omar Mkhayoun in Rome Sunday. Libya accused groups loyal to Mr. Berri and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat of being behind the killing. "The wonder is the accusation forgot (to say) Bangladesh, Madagascar and Tahiti were responsible for the assassination," Lebanon's national news agency quoted Mr. Berri as saying.

Spain expels Soviet diplomat

MADRID (AP) — Yuri Kolesnikov, an aide to the cultural attaché at the Soviet embassy here, has been expelled from Spain, sources at the Foreign Affairs Ministry said Tuesday. They declined to give the reason for his expulsion and would not say when he left the country. Mr. Kolesnikov was the 13th Soviet diplomat expelled since the two countries resumed diplomatic relations in 1977.

Hussein returns after talks with Gulf leaders

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Amman Tuesday after a four-nation Gulf tour during which he held talks with the leaders of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman on convening the much-delayed Arab summit and bilateral relations.

During the three-day tour, King Hussein held talks with Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah of Kuwait, Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa of Bahrain, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani of Qatar and Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id of Oman. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the King's talks with the Gulf leaders dealt with Arab affairs and the best means of preserving higher Arab interests. Jordan asked the 21-member Arab League to convene a preparatory ministerial meeting after King Hussein visited Saudi Arabia at the new year. His Gulf tour was apparently in search of support for such a meeting.

An Arab summit was due to have taken place in Riyadh in November 1983, but has been delayed by inter-Arab rifts. King Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat are keen to get general support for efforts to forge a joint policy on Middle East peace. In Oman, the last leg of his tour, King Hussein held talks with Sultan Qaboos Monday evening and Tuesday morning to make a general appraisal of the current Arab situation and recent regional and international developments. Petra said.

Jordan asks UNRWA not to cut services to refugees

By Leila G. Deeb

AMMAN — Jordan has asked the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) not to cut services despite a \$67-million deficit in the agency's budget this year, a Jordanian minister said Tuesday. The minister for occupied territories affairs, Shawkat Mahmoud, told Reuters he had sent a cable to UNRWA Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck in Vienna requesting him not to take any steps to reduce UNRWA services or the number of its employees, particularly local Arabs and especially in Jordan. Mr. Mahmoud said Mr. Rydbeck had replied that although UNRWA services had not yet been reduced, he could not promise not to reduce the number of employees.

The agency provides food, medical services and education to nearly two million Palestinian refugees in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Mr. Rydbeck said in Vienna last week the agency needed \$232 million to carry on at its present level, but only \$165 million had been pledged by donor countries and organisations. He said UNRWA had just three months before "drastic action" would have to be taken.

U.S. building bombed in Brussels

BRUSSELS (R) — A Belgian leftist group set off a car bomb outside a U.S. army community centre near NATO headquarters Tuesday and said it now aimed "to kill or wound the Yankee military and their accomplices." The Fighting Communist Cells (CCC), responsible for a wave of bombings against NATO-related targets since October, said in a statement sent to a Brussels newspaper that the attack marked a new phase in its "anti-imperialist campaign."

The bomb exploded at 3:40 a.m., damaging the facade of the leisure and education centre and smashing windows over a wide area, police said.

Doha, Qatar, where he held talks with Sheikh Khalifa on Monday that he was consulting with the Arab Gulf leaders on "a joint visualisation for confronting the challenges and dangers with which we should grapple." He expressed hope that the Arab leaders would meet "to deal with all the extremely grave problems and challenges," the Qatar News Agency said.

The agency said that King Hussein and Sheikh Khalifa discussed means of healing inter-Arab rifts which are holding back the convening of the summit conference. The two leaders agreed that "Arab solidarity is the most vital weapon in confronting the challenges of the Middle East problem and particularly the Palestinian problem at this stage," the agency said.

The Emir of Qatar affirmed his country's all-out support for any effort aimed at realigning the Arab ranks in the service of the Arab cause, and both sides affirmed keenness for collective Arab action, the agency said.

King Hussein was met upon his return to Amman by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi and Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayed. Court Minister Adnan Abu Odch, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, cabinet members and senior officials. Gen. Sharif Zaid also returned to Amman with the King.

Reagan fails to secure Belgian pledge on missiles

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration has urged Belgium to make a final decision soon on deploying U.S. nuclear missiles, fearing any delay could weaken Washington's position at new arms-control talks with Moscow. President Reagan had more than two hours of talks with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens Monday but failed to win a pledge to deploy 48 cruise missiles Brussels has agreed in principle to begin installing in March.

Instead, Mr. Martens, who left Washington Tuesday, told Mr. Reagan his government would make a decision on deployment shortly before the missiles are due to be put in place. Belgium and the Netherlands are the only two of five NATO countries which have not yet accepted their share of 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles to be deployed under a 1979 North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

One U.S. official said Washington was confident "the Belgian government is doing its best to carry out its obligations to the alliance," but Mr. Reagan was concerned that any delay could undermine the American position at new arms talks stemming from last week's Soviet-U.S. foreign ministerial meeting in Geneva.

But while Washington sees a unified NATO stand on continued deployment as vital to a strong U.S. bargaining position, Moscow is warning the missiles could threaten the success of the talks. Mr. Martens, while reaffirming Belgium's support for the NATO deployment, was believed to favour a postponement to allow time for the new U.S.-Soviet talks to produce results.

Both his ambassador to the U.S., Raoul Schoumaker, speaking on behalf of the prime minister Monday night, denied that Mr. Martens had told Flemish Television deployment would not begin in March.

Both Belgium and the Netherlands face growing domestic opposition to the deployments and Mr. Martens' coalition government must call general elections before the end of the year.

Summit postponement raises speculation over Chernenko

MOSCOW (R) — The official Soviet press kept President Konstantin Chernenko firmly in the public eye Tuesday after the last-minute postponement of a Warsaw Pact summit set off fresh diplomatic speculation about the state of his health.

All the main dailies gave front-page prominence to the foreword to a Polish edition of writings by Mr. Chernenko. Western diplomats said Mr. Chernenko's shaky health seemed the only likely reason for Monday's announcement that the summit, due to begin Tuesday in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia, had been put off indefinitely.

The Soviet leader, who is 73, suffers from emphysema, a chest ailment, and doctors say he has been advised to avoid severe cold and trips by plane.

Senior Israeli officer injured in Tyre blast

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israel's deputy commander in the western sector of South Lebanon was critically wounded in a bomb blast, a Lebanese accused of collaborating with the Israeli occupation forces was shot dead and a militiaman of a pro-Israeli Lebanese militia was wounded in continuing attacks by resistance forces, according to reports reaching Tuesday from the Israeli-occupied southern part of Lebanon.

Sources quoted by Reuters said the Israeli officer, who holds the rank of colonel, was wounded in the skull Monday by the second of two bombs that killed two Israeli soldiers and injured seven non-combatants of the South Lebanon coastal town of Tyre. The name of the colonel, who was taken to hospital in Haifa, was not immediately known but the sources said he was "very seriously hurt" and in a "very critical situation."

The Israeli army reported the casualty figures Monday without identifying the victims. Beirut-based reporters were unable to contact Israeli officials in South Lebanon to confirm that a colonel was among them.

A Muslim Shi'ite president of South Lebanon who advocated cooperation with the Israeli occupation forces was killed Tuesday in his home in Nabatiyeh, Israel Radio reported. The man, identified as Ismail Zein, was shot at close range by several people who entered his home, the radio said.

Diplomatic sources, who declined to be identified, said the victim was the 12th person killed this month for alleged cooperation with the Israelis. The 12 included both Lebanese and Palestinians.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday plants a sapling to mark the occasion of Arbor Day (Petra photo)

Lebanon, Syria insist on total Israeli pullout

BEIRUT (AP) — Both Lebanon and Syria insisted on Tuesday on an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and Lebanese cabinet minister Nabih Berri said armed resistance was Lebanon's "only card" for ending the Israeli occupation.

The remarks came a day after Israel approved a phased withdrawal of its army from southern Lebanon that included leaving behind an Israeli-backed militia.

They also came as U.N. Under-Secretary-General Brian Urquhart arrived here from Israel to push along U.N.-sponsored talks aimed at reaching agreement on "security guarantees" for Israel and a troop withdrawal coordinated with Lebanon.

Israel's approval of its three-step troop withdrawal plan came after the talks in the South Lebanon village of Naqura reached a deadlock.

Mr. Urquhart said that on Wednesday he would go to Syria, the major influence on Lebanon and the silent partner in the troop withdrawal talks, adding it was "premature" to discuss what progress he was making in meetings with Israeli and Lebanese officials.

The U.N. official conferred with President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Rashid Karami at the presidential palace in the suburb of Baabda, east of Beirut. In a statement broadcast on state radio, Mr. Karami said Lebanon still demanded "an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from our land."

(Continued on page 3)

Masri, Miyake discuss Mideast

AMMAN (R) — Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official, Wasuke Miyake, Tuesday discussed the Middle East issue and the Iran-Iraq war, Japanese diplomats said. They said Mr. Masri stressed the importance of holding an international Middle East peace conference under U.N. auspices as the only way of solving the Arab-Israeli conflict. Israel and the United States have opposed the proposed conference, but the Japanese diplomats said Tokyo would support such a meeting. Mr. Miyake, director-general of his ministry's Middle Eastern and African Bureau, arrived from Cairo Tuesday for a 24-hour visit as part of an orientation tour which will also take him to Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Algeria. He visited Iran last week.

25,000 trees planted to mark Arbor Day

By Sa'ad G. Hattar and Rana Sabbagh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan Tuesday marked Arbor Day with widespread tree-planting ceremonies patronised by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Her Majesty Queen Noor, Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat, cabinet and parliament members and senior government officials.

Crown Prince Hassan, deputising for His Majesty King Hussein, inaugurated the day's ceremonies by planting a sapling in the Sahab Industrial Estate in the outskirts of Amman. The ceremony was attended by Mr. Obaidat, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Atar, cabinet members, the head of the Public Security Department, high-ranking officers of the armed forces and members of the diplomatic community in Amman and a large gathering of citizens.

The ceremony at Sahab started with the arrival of the Regent who was greeted by scouts and students singing national songs in praise of King Hussein. The Crown Prince shook hands with a number of people and proceeded to plant the sapling, thereby formally inaugurating the function.

According to Ghaleb Abu Orabi, director of the Afforestation and Soil Preservation Department at the Ministry of Agriculture, 3,100 saplings were planted by the gathering at Sahab, in an area of 20 dunums. Mr. Abu Orabi told the Jordan Times that the directorate offered the land and saplings to the public to mark Arbor Day and the ceremony in Sahab was the first of 30 others in various parts of the Kingdom. The directorate is preparing seven million saplings for planting this year, compared to six and half million in 1984. Of the seven million saplings, four million will be planted in government land for afforestation and grazing while the rest will be distributed to citizens, Mr. Abu Orabi said.

Simultaneous with the celebrations in Sahab, another ceremony was held at the Princess Iman Garden in the Jabal Hussein neighbourhood in Amman. Queen Noor patronised the ceremony, which was attended by Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh and municipal officials and a large joyous crowd of school children.

(Continued on page 3)

Shamir attacks Israeli plan to leave Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir charged Saturday that a government plan to get the army out of South Lebanon did not contain even minimum "security guarantees" for northern Israel.

Mr. Shamir, heavily outvoted Monday night when the cabinet adopted the plan, told Israel Radio that rightwingers in the multi-party coalition would try to change the withdrawal operation. In a separate radio interview, Prime Minister Shimon Peres described the three-phase plan as "the lesser of all evils" and said the government intended to bring the army home by summer.

Mr. Peres later acknowledged in a speech to students that there was a danger of "inter-factional massacres" as the army withdrew and promised that Israel would strive to assure a "bloodless" withdrawal. "I don't know whether we will succeed," he added.

Mr. Shamir made clear that members of his right-wing Likud grouping, who launched the 1982 Lebanon invasion, had not given up hope of changing the withdrawal plan. The cabinet must vote on when to carry out the last two stages of the pullback.

"I couldn't support a decision entailing an Israeli withdrawal to the international border which doesn't contain minimum security arrangements for Galilee settlements... I am concerned," the foreign minister said.

His stance was certain to be aided by ex-Defence Minister Syria: Pullback decision reflects Israeli crisis; Muddy Israelis await Lebanon pullback, page 2.



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Israeli-backed Lebanese militia lacks recruits

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — The Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia, which Israel wants to police the extreme south of Lebanon when its own forces leave, is having trouble finding recruits, South Lebanese sources say.

"The number of men in the SLA is less than 2,000 and sinking, maybe as low as 1,600," one source said.

"The 2,000 SLA men cannot control the area, especially in the Shi'ite parts where it is completely rejected," said another.

Israel announced Monday night it would start a three-stage phased pullout from Lebanon, which it invaded in June 1982. The first phase would take five weeks, it said.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said he hoped his men, estimated at around 10,000, would be completely out of Lebanon within nine months.

The Israeli announced the phased pullout after showing frustration with stalled withdrawal talks with the Beirut government, at which the future role of the SLA, and who should control southern Lebanon, have been sticking points.

added. Israel's army uses the SLA as local auxiliaries to check identities at roadblocks and patrol dangerous areas.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military source said: "In the last several months, Lahd wanted to bring in Shi'ites and there was a problem to recruit them," he added that more Christians would have joined if Lahd had wanted them.

The Israeli source said only 350 Shi'ites had joined some 2,100 men he said were in the SLA, heavily outnumbered by 1,400 Christians. There are also 280 Druze, and 70-80 Sunnis.

Israel doubts the Lebanese army's claim that it is capable of policing the border area. Israel wants the SLA to take over all security duties in a strip an average 25 kilometres deep and 100 kilometres wide north of the frontier. Some 350,000 Lebanese, mostly Shi'ites, live in this zone.

One South Lebanese source said many Shi'ites in the SLA were anti-Israel infiltrators. One Israeli soldier who served alongside the SLA told Reuters he was offered a bribe by an SLA man in return for two hand grenades.

Lebanon rejects any role for SLA Commander Antoine Lahd's "army" and declares it must be disbanded.

In the withdrawal talks, in the Lebanese border village of Naqoura, Lebanese officials raised the possibility of incorporating some SLA men into Lebanon's regular army but no understanding was reached.

The Israelis have said they will attend the withdrawal talks on Thursday, as a "courtesy gesture", to explain their unilateral pullout plan.

Gen. Lahd's difficulties in taking the 800-man force he inherited in April 1984 to an original target of 6,000 stem from Shi'ite Muslims' reluctance to join up, the sources said.

Shi'ites are a majority in South Lebanon's population of 700,000 and Gen. Lahd wanted to broaden his narrow popular support, they



BACK HOME: His Majesty King Hussein was Prince Hassan upon arrival from a tour of four Gulf countries (Petra photo)

Muddy Israelis await pullback in Lebanon

YANTIA, South Lebanon (R) — As expected, the three-stage withdrawal plan approved by the cabinet Monday night, will pull back forces in the west — an operation timed to be completed by mid-February.

Then Israel will start evacuating positions in the east, prized because they are in within artillery range of the Syrian capital of Damascus.

Along the frontline, officers refused to discuss the withdrawal plan. But it is no secret in Israel that the army wanted out and long ago concluded the occupation of Lebanon was not worth the casualties and huge cost.

Further west, an Israeli military spotter peering at Syrian positions through high-powered binoculars, spotted "my old friend Ahmad" — a Syrian soldier exercising a brown dog.

Behind him rose Jabal Barouk, the 2,000 metre mountain ridge that houses one of the most select groups in the occupation forces — radio monitors whose aerials and communication domes dot the horizon.

By evacuating Jabal Barouk, Israel will give up two cards — the listening post and a position only a few kilometres from the Beirut-Damascus Highway. Some 65 kilometres from the Israeli border, this was the furthest north Israeli forces got in the soon-to-be concluded Lebanon campaign.

Two Israeli soldiers were killed and seven wounded by two roadside bombs near Tyre — an area that saw many of the 798 attacks on occupation forces last year.

Morocco confirms loss of aircraft

RABAT, Morocco (AP) — Morocco has confirmed a major battle Saturday with Polisario guerrillas in the disputed Western Sahara, alleging a Moroccan aircraft was shot down by a missile fired from neighbouring, apparently Algerian, territory.

An official communique Monday night claimed the Polisario had lost 66 dead, with the Moroccan destroying six Soviet-built T-55 tanks, two lighter armoured vehicles and six other vehicles.

The Moroccan admitted they lost 25 dead and 48 wounded and said a Mirage F1 fighter-bomber was shot down by a missile "fired from a bordering territory."

The communique said the battle took place north of the Oued Tenuhad and 8 kilometres from the Algerian border. It started at 7 a.m. and ended at 4 p.m. "After the flight of the enemy into Algerian territory."

The guerrillas claimed the engagement took place about 100 kilometres from the Algerian frontier along a partially completed defence wall being erected by Morocco.

The Polisario movement has been based in Algeria since it started fighting in 1975 for the independence of the former Spanish Sahara, annexed by Morocco.

A Polisario communique issued in Algiers had claimed the destruction of the Moroccan aircraft and said the attackers killed 31 Moroccan soldiers, wounded another 250 and forced a "disorderly retreat." The guerrillas later claimed they shot down two more Moroccan planes on Sunday in the region.

The Moroccan Information Ministry had on Sunday confirmed a major battle but did not give any details of the location or casualties, and Morocco has rarely responded to Polisario claims in the past.

Syria: Pullback decision reflects Israel's crisis

DAMASCUS (R) — The official Syrian newspaper Al-Thawra Tuesday echoed Lebanon's demands for an Israeli pull-out from South Lebanon, saying only a complete and unconditional withdrawal would be acceptable to the Beirut government.

It said the decision to pull back troops from South Lebanon was Israel's only choice in the face of mounting human, economic and material losses there.

The Israeli cabinet Monday approved a partial pullback of its estimated 10,000 troops in South Lebanon as the first part of a three-phase withdrawal.

Al-Thawra said in a front-page commentary that Israel had suffered a severe domestic crisis "economically and socially" because of its 30-month occupation of South Lebanon and that the crisis reflected "a deep failure in Israeli policy."

It said, however, the plan for a phased pull-back "cannot in any way be accepted as an alternative to a complete and unconditional withdrawal."

"Israel could continue its occupation, but the price would be a human and material drain because Israel is no longer able to avoid the Lebanese National Resistance," the paper said.

"Lebanon... will not hesitate to exercise its legal right to use everything, including continued and escalated resistance against occupation, to make Israel agree to withdraw," Al-Thawra said.

Ethiopia denies selling food

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Famine-hit Ethiopia clarified that its pact to sell livestock to Egypt was an "agreement in principle," and that it has not contracted to export food at a time when 7.75 million of its people are suffering from shortages.

Ethiopian radio reported earlier that a one-year trade agreement was signed Sunday under which Ethiopia would send Egypt livestock, meat and farm products in return for Egyptian metals, fertilizers, medicine and construction materials.

But a government relief official, reached by telephone in Addis Ababa said the bilateral pact is "more political than economic."

Libya moves 4 Britons out of jail

BAHRAIN (R) — Four Britons detained in Libya since last April have been moved out of prison to a private house, the official Libyan News Agency JANA said Tuesday.

In a telexed despatch to Reuters, the agency said they were now staying in a private villa outside the Libyan capital of Tripoli.

The four, including Alan Russell, oil technician Malcolm Anderson, engineer Robin Plummer and Michael Berdinner, a lecturer at Tripoli University, were detained

when Britain broke relations with Libya last April following the death of a policewoman shot from inside the Libyan embassy in London.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, appealed to Libyan ruler Muammar Qadhafi by telephone Monday to set a date for a decision on their future.

The archbishop's special envoy, Terry Wain, now visiting Tripoli, saw all four Monday and afterwards reported them in good spirits.

Col. Qadhafi told Mr. Waite last month that he favoured releasing the Britons but had to await a decision from the Libyan People's Congresses "currently discussing their fate."

A spokesman for Archbishop Runcie, spiritual leader of the world's 64 million Anglicans, said: "The archbishop spoke directly to Col. Qadhafi this afternoon and asked for confirmation of the date when the final decision would be made on the future of the four British detainees."

U.S. says Mideast conference not productive

WASHINGTON (USIA) — State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb reiterated the administration's view that an international conference to deal with the problems of the Middle East "is not a productive approach to the search for peace."

News reports from the Middle East had suggested the United States would be willing to attend such a conference along with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kalb said he would not get into "the specifics of our diplomatic exchanges," but he said "no agreement was reached in Geneva" by Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to hold a meeting of Middle East experts.

"The secretary noted U.S. interest in discussing regional issues, as well as other items on our agenda," the spokesman said. "The focus of the meetings in Geneva was on arms control. Consideration of possible discussion of the Middle East has been handled through diplomatic channels."

Mr. Kalb recalled that President Reagan, in his September 1984 address to the United Nations General Assembly, had noted U.S. interest in "policy level discussions about regional problems with the Soviets."

"We would include the Middle East as a possible area of discussion," Mr. Kalb said. "As the president said, the objectives of such a political dialogue are to help avoid miscalculation, reduce the potential risk of U.S.-Soviet confrontations, and help the people in areas of conflict to find peaceful solutions."

"We have continually urged the Soviets to take a constructive approach toward the efforts to find peaceful solutions to regional problems. In this connection, we continue to believe that such an international conference is not a productive approach to the search for peace," Mr. Kalb declared.

He said the "only realistic path to peace is direct negotiations among the parties directly concerned based on U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, a process the United States has encouraged in the Camp David accords and in President Reagan's Sept. 1, 1982, initiative."

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The spokesman also reiterated that "the United States is ready to resume its role as full partner in the search for peace in the Middle East whenever the parties are prepared to negotiate. We remain committed to the positions set forth in the president's Sept. 1, 1982 initiative and, on the basis of those positions, will work with the parties to achieve a negotiated settlement."

In response to a question, Mr. Kalb pointed out that the United States has consistently supported efforts to bring about the total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

"We encourage the parties to continue their efforts to bring about a negotiated withdrawal as the best way to attain this objective," he said. Mr. Kalb said the United States continues to support the military talks between Israeli and Lebanese representatives under United Nations auspices at Naqoura.

Israeli row flares over move to redefine 'who is a Jew'

By Jeffrey Heller
Reuter

TEL AVIV — An attempt by religious parties to change a law defining a Jew threatens to split Israel's government and weaken American Jewish support for the country, according to political commentators.

Under its Law of Return, Israel grants automatic citizenship to anyone born of a Jewish mother or converted to Judaism. An amendment proposed by an alliance of religious factions to be tabled in parliament Wednesday would change the law and recognise only conversions performed by Orthodox rabbis.

"There is no doubt in my mind that many thousands of young men and women in America... who became Jews by conservative or reform conversion, will think a second time about coming here," says Rabbi Wolf Kaiman, a U.S. conservative movement leader.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres believes the issue is not just one of emigration to Israel. "The problem before us is how not to divide the Jewish people," he said recently. "We should remain united."

Jewry is comprised of three main movements: Orthodox, Conservative and Reform. Conservative and Reform Jews far outnumber the Orthodox but their rabbis have no official sanction to perform weddings or conduct funerals here.

The Orthodox are politically powerful with four religious factions serving in the nine-party government. In tabling the amendment this week, they hope leading parties will give support rather than risk alienating them.

Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organisation of America, recently presented Mr. Peres with a resolution opposing any change in the Law of Return and warned the amendment would jeopardise the relationship between Israel and Jews abroad.

Mr. Peres, meanwhile, has appealed to Israeli Orthodox politicians to defer for a month a preliminary vote in parliament and form a committee to work out a compromise. After a preliminary vote, the bill must pass three readings in the plenum before becoming law.

But the religious parties insist they will not delay, confident the bill can pass even without the support of the Labour Party, many of whose members oppose it.

"Any party which trips us up in this will have to realise that we will not forget its betrayal and it will not be able to count on any religious partner in a future coalition," an ultra-Orthodox Agudath Israel official told the Jerusalem Post.

Passage of the bill would change Israel's historic "status quo", the term used to describe the extent to which the state adheres to religious edicts.

For example, under the "status quo", buses do not operate in Tel Aviv on the Jewish Sabbath, when ritual law forbids Jews to travel. But non-Kosher restaurants serving "white steak", a euphemism for pork, and certain movie theatres in the city do business on Friday night and Saturday.

Opponents say the legislation would drive a wedge between Israel and the majority of Jews outside the country, many of whom contribute money to the Jewish state.

"This would be the beginning of the end of the United Jewish Appeal (UJA)," U.S. Conservative Rabbi Samuel Rabinowitz told state radio. The UJA is the primary fund-raising organisation for Israel in the United States.

Yitzhak Arzi, a Labour parliamentarian, calls the amendment "a historical act and a tremendous mistake" and warns that its passage would "increase the gap" between Jews.

"The problem is the authority of the Reform and Conservative rabbis to make the conversion," says Orthodox Rabbi Eliezer Waldman of the Nationalist Tebiya Party.

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17:20 Children's Programmes	08:30 Omaha 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Report on Religion 09:45 That's Trid 10:00
18:30 Sports	World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Classical Record Review 10:30 Mainstream 11:00 World News 11:09
19:30 Programme Review	Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Skybeat and Shofonias
19:40 News Programme	12:00 News Summary: Church and State 12:30 Jazz Score 12:40 World News
19:55 Music	12:49 News about Britain 13:15 Putting Politics in its Place 13:30 Meridian 14:00
20:00 News in Arabic	Radio Newsdesk 14:15 Nature Notebook 14:25 The Farming World 14:45
20:30 Arabic Series	Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30
21:15 Tomorrow's Programmes	From the Promenade Concerts 16:00 News Summary: Church and State 16:45
21:45 Arabic Series	Report on Religion 17:00 Newsdesk 17:15 Classical Guitar 17:30 Peter Clayton's
23:00 News in Arabic	Zodiac 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Rock Salad 18:45 The
	World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Monitor 19:25 News 19:35 Waveguide 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00
	Newsdesk 20:30 Top Twenty 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45
	Good Books 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours: News Summary 22:30
	Assignment 22:45 News Summary: U.N. Network 23:15 Album Time 23:45
	Recording of the Week 24:00 World News: The World Today 00:25 Book Choice
	00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00
	World News: Commentary 01:15 Putting Politics in its Place 01:30 Top Twenty
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00 French Programme	
19:00 News in French	
19:15 French Programme	
19:30 News in Hebrew	
19:40 News in Arabic	
20:00 Documentary	
20:30 News in English	
22:20 The Hotel	
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.0 KHz, SW	
07:00 Light Music	
07:30 Newsdesk	
08:00 Morning Show	
10:00 News Summary	
10:45 Morning Show	
11:00 Pop Session	
12:00 News Summary	
12:05 Pop Session	
13:05 News Summary	
14:00 Pop Session	
14:10 News Bulletin	
14:30 Instrumentals	
14:40 OH Mother	
15:00 Concert Hour	
15:05 News Summary	
16:00 Instruments	
16:30 Old Favorites	
17:00 Jordan Weekly	
17:30 Pop Session	
18:00 News Summary	
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea	
18:30 Music	
19:30 Date with a Star	
20:00 Evening Show	
21:00 News Summary	
21:05 Evening Show	
22:00 News Summary	
22:05 News Summary	
24:00 News Headlines	

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	EXHIBITION
EXHIBITION	EXHIBITION
* A art exhibition of oil paintings by Nawal Radi Al Abdullah at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Jan. 16).	
FILM	FILM
* A local play (The Choice) at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Jan. 30).	
CULTURAL CENTRES	CULTURAL CENTRES
Royal Cultural Centre : Tel: 6610267 American Centre : 44371 American Centre Library : 41520 British Council : 36147-8 French Cultural Centre : 37009 Goethe Institute : 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre : 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre : 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre : 39777 Hayat Arts Centre : 665198 Hassidic Youth City : 667131 Y.W.C.A. : 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. : 664251 Amman Municipal Library : 36111 University of Jordan Library : 843555	
MUSEUMS	MUSEUMS
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 19th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalists artists. Mustashaf, Jabal Lubdubeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 18320.	
SERVICE CLUBS	SERVICE CLUBS
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday in the Amman Hotel. 7.30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2.00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534.	
CHURCHES	CHURCHES
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lubdubeh, 37440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757. Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Jabal Amman, 25383. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 771331. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751. Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.	
PRAYER TIMES	PRAYER TIMES
05:09 Fajr 06:52 Sunrise 11:49 Dhuhr 14:06 Asr 17:57 Maghreb 18:30 Isha	

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT	MARITIME TRAFFIC
ARRIVALS	ARRIVALS
07:40 Karachi (PK)	07:40 Karachi (PK)
08:30 Agaba (RJ)	08:30 Agaba (RJ)
09:30 Sana'a (Y)	09:30 Sana'a (Y)
09:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)	09:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:00 Kuwait (RJ)	10:00 Kuwait (RJ)
10:20 Beirut (RJ)	10:20 Beirut (RJ)
10:30 Cairo (MS)	10:30 Cairo (MS)
12:15 Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)	12:15 Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)
14:00 Kuwait (RJ)	14:00 Kuwait (RJ)
15:10 Jeddah (SV)	15:10 Jeddah (SV)
17:10 Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (RJ)	17:10 Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (RJ)
17:30 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)	17:30 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
17:35 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)	17:35 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
17:40 London, Paris (RJ)	17:40 London, Paris (RJ)
17:45 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)	17:45 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:45 Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)	17:45 Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
18:00 Rome (RJ)	18:00 Rome (RJ)
18:10 Paris, Damascus (TA)	18:10 Paris, Damascus (TA)
18:30 Bangkok (RJ)	18:30 Bangkok (RJ)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)	18:30 Cairo (RJ)
19:00 Madrid, Geneva (RJ)	19:00 Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
19:25 Beirut (RJ)	19:25 Beirut (RJ)
20:00 Frankfurt, Damascus (RJ)	20:00 Frankfurt, Damascus (RJ)
01:10 Baghdad (RJ)	01:10 Baghdad (RJ)
DEPARTURES	DEPARTURES
06:30 Istanbul, Amsterdam (KLM)	06:30 Istanbul, Amsterdam (KLM)
06:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)	06:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Beirut (RJ)	07:00 Beirut (RJ)
07:15 Agaba (RJ)	07:15 Agaba (RJ)
08:30 Athens (OA)	08:30 Athens (OA)
08:45 Abu Dhabi, Karachi (PK)	08:45 Abu Dhabi, Karachi (PK)
09:00 Damascus, Rome (Alitalia)	09:00 Damascus, Rome (Alitalia)
11:20 Cairo (MS)	11:20 Cairo (MS)
12:00 Belgrade, London (RJ)	12:00 Belgrade, London (RJ)
12:05 Larnaca, Zurich (SR)	12:05 Larnaca, Zurich (SR)
14:30 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)	14:30 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)	14:30 Cairo (RJ)
15:00 Jeddah (SV)	15:00 Jeddah (SV)
16:40 Kuwait (RJ)	16:40 Kuwait (RJ)
18:00 Baghdad (RJ)	18:00 Baghdad (RJ)
19:30 Kuwait (RJ)	19:30 Kuwait (RJ)
19:40 Dhahran (RJ)	19:40 Dhahran (RJ)
20:15 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)	20:15 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
20:30 Jeddah (SV)	20:30 Jeddah (SV)
20:30 Sana'a (Y)	20:30 Sana'a (Y)
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)	20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
20:45 Cairo (RJ)	20:45 Cairo (RJ)
21:10 Amsterdam (RJ)	21:10 Amsterdam (RJ)
WEATHER	WEATHER
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be partly cloudy, with scattered local showers. Winds will be light and variable. In Agaba, it will be partly cloudy, with northerly moderate winds and seas calm.	
Low/high temperature in deg. C	
Amman : 7/16	
Agaba : 12/22	
Deserts : 8/17	
Jordan Valley : 13/21	
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 16, Agaba 23. Humidity readings: Amman 76 per cent, Agaba 48 per cent.	
MONEY EXCHANGE	MONEY EXCHANGE
Local selling rates in Jds	
Belgian franc : 64.1/ 64.4	
Dutch guilder : 114/ 114.7	
Egyptian pound : 302.8/ 307.6	
French franc : 42/ 42.3	
Irish pound : 344.3/ 351.6	
Italian lire (for 100) : 20.8/ 21	
Japanese yen (for 100) : 159.6/ 160.5	
Kuwaiti dinar : 1325/ 1330.6	
Kuwaiti dirham : 38.4/ 39.8	
Libanese lira : 43.1/ 44.6	
Omani rial : 116.6/ 117.3	
Qatari riyal : 110.8/ 111.5	
Saudi riyal : 113.5/ 113.8	
Swedish crown : 44.9/ 45.1	
Swiss franc : 153.6/ 154.5	
Syrian lira : 38.4/ 39.8	
UAE dirham : 110/ 110.6	
U.S. dollar : 463.5/ 466.3	
U.S. dollar : 405/ 407	
W. German mark : 128.8/ 129.5	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

Regent receives message from Zia, Ozal on OIC science technology plan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday received two messages addressed to His Majesty King Hussein dealing with the implementation of a science and technology plan as endorsed by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

The messages were delivered by an OIC delegation led by Dr. M.A. Kazi, advisor on science and technology to Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq. One of the messages was from the Pakistani president who is the chairman of OIC standing committee on science and technology. The other message came from Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal who is chairman of the OIC Islamic committee on

technology and development. The OIC plan aims to bolster scientific and technological cooperation among Islamic countries over the coming five years.

Later, the OIC delegation met with Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour and discussed ways to strengthen Jordan's relations with the OIC committee in technological and scientific affairs.

Dr. Kazi, who arrived in Amman Monday on a three-day visit to Jordan, will meet with other senior officials to discuss Jordan's contribution to a feasibility study on establishing centres to handle science and technology affairs in OIC member states.

Nearly 45,700 students to sit tawjihi exam. Saturday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Nearly 45,700 students from the East Bank of Jordan will sit for the first-term tawjihi examination for the current scholastic year on Saturday Jan. 19, according to Ministry of Education Examinations Director Ahmad Bashairah. He said that the ministry will complete preparations for the start of the examinations by Thursday.

Soviet Red Cross delegation arrives for three-day visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Negotiations started Tuesday between Jordan Red Crescent officials and a visiting Soviet Red Cross delegation. The Soviet delegation arrived here Tuesday morning on a visit expected to last for three days. They were met on arrival by president of the standing commission of the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and Red Crescent, and president of the Jordan Red Crescent Society Ahmad Abu Qoura and Soviet embassy officials.

Arbor Day marked

(Continued from page 1) children, girl scouts and citizens. Badia Al Masri, a five-year-old schoolgirl, greeted Queen Noor upon her arrival and presented her with a bouquet. Amidst joyful cheers, Queen Noor, wearing a green dress symbolic of the occasion and with her usual captivating smile, planted three laurel trees and one olive tree assisted by Mr. Rawabdeh and schoolchildren.

Hisham Al Omari, an engineer of the Amman Municipality, told the Jordan Times that the Princess Iman Garden was set up 10 days ago and 1,500 small bushes and 200 flower plants have already been planted inside it. The 500-square-metre garden also including a children's playground and architectural designs.

Mr. Omari explained that the choice of laurel for planting by the Queen on the occasion of Arbor Day was prompted by symbolic meaning — laurel means royal trees which signify grandeur.

Most of the schoolchildren who attended the ceremony expressed joy and pleasure. Thirteen-year-old Saad Taw said trees were essential for nature, and "they clean the atmosphere and add to the beauty of the country as a whole." Hanada Salti, a seven-year-old, underlined the greenery and fruits that trees provide, while nine-year-old Rania Hussein said: "Trees are important for people because they provide nourishment."

According to reports, more than 25,000 trees were planted in the Kingdom Tuesday to mark the occasion of Arbor Day.

Arbor Day, a national day of tree-planting in Jordan ever since the late King Abdullah patronised the day's celebrations in 1945, at Jabal Al Qul'a, was marked in a number of places around the country.

Minister of Labour and Social Development Tayseer Abdul Jabbar participated in Tuesday's Arbor Day celebrations at the Dead Sea Rest House.

At the Royal Police Academy in Tabarbour, Public Security Dep-



HASSAN MARKS ARBOR DAY: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday plants a tree sapling at Sahab industrial estate to mark the country's celebrations for Arbor Day (Petra photo)

WHO delegation discusses regional health training plan to improve medical services

By Olga Mikhael
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A delegation from an Eastern Mediterranean regional office of the World Health Organisation (WHO) is currently visiting Jordan on an identification mission to discuss with the appropriate national officials the possibility of establishing a WHO regional training programme for health care management in every aspect of health care delivery in all the countries of the region.

The delegation is holding meetings with officials from the Ministry of Health, the University of Jordan, the Ministry of Planning, the Royal Medical Services and the United Nations Development Project (UNDP) in order to study ways and means of raising the level of health care in the region and to ensure adequate health coverage for the population.

"The idea of this training project developed as a result of the well-identified need for the development of the managerial capabilities at all levels of health care delivery in all the countries of the region," Dr. Mohammad Ishaq Al-Khawashky, regional advisor to the WHO Eastern Mediterranean regional office, told the Jordan Times. "This project will enable proper policy formulation planning, programming, actions, monitoring, and evaluation of health care at all levels," he added.

Shamir attacks Lebanon pullout plan

(Continued from page 1)

Ariel Sharon, the most hawkish, Mr. Rabin met United Nations Under-Secretary-General Brian Urquhart, who is touring the region to discuss the future role of the U.N. interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Israel wants UNIFIL to take over the area it would evacuate in phase one, but this far Beirut has refused to discuss this. Officials said Israel was waiting to hear from Mr. Urquhart about whether Lebanon wanted to continue their deadlocked withdrawal talks.

Following is the full text of the Israeli cabinet's decision on withdrawing Israeli troops from southern Lebanon:

At the special cabinet meeting today (Monday) the cabinet resolved that:

A. the IDF (Israel defence forces) will redeploy along Israel's northern border. The government will do everything required to guarantee the security of the Golan Heights.

B. The redeployment will be implemented in three major phases:

1. Phase A. In the western sector, member in the present nine-party government. Mr. Sharon, in New York for a libel suit, telephoned Israel to declare his opposition to the plan.

The plan, drawn up by Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, was adopted by 16 votes to six. Only one prominent right-winger, Deputy Premier David Levy, supported it in cabinet.

Under the plan, Israeli troops in west Lebanon would pull back from the Awali River to positions in the Litani-Nabatieh region about 15 kilometres from the border within five weeks. They would give up the populous Sidon area, scene of almost daily hit-and-run attacks on the army.

Phase two envisages a partial pullback in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, where Israeli armour faces Syrian forces. Phase three would complete the withdrawal by bringing the 10,000 troops across the

end of summer.

The first stage would move troops back 28 kilometres to the Litani River, the second would be a pullback from eastern Lebanon where Israeli troops face Syrian soldiers, and the third move would be to below the Israeli border.

Mr. Berri, in a statement carried on state radio, said the Israeli plan was "not important."

Regional centre

Dr. Al-Khawashky explained the reasons behind choosing Jordan to be the regional centre for implementing the WHO collaborative training programme. "Jordan was chosen because of the good, though not sophisticated educational, training and health care facilities that can act as a catalyst for the development of such a project."

Also, he added, Jordan's central position in the region and the already established collaboration between the concerned national sectors, mainly the Ministry of Health, the University of Jordan and the Royal Medical Services will contribute to the implementation of such project.

The WHO collaborative regional training programme is expected to start at the beginning of 1986. WHO will act as the executive agent and will try to raise funds from all international organisations. The cost of the whole project may reach to approximately \$3.5 million.

Centralised services

According to WHO reports and studies, the level of health care in most of the countries of the region, and especially in Arab countries, is still centralised around hospitals and at the same time neglecting community health services.

Delegation, officials discuss trade, development projects

Hassan, Swedish minister review bilateral cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday conferred in his office with visiting Swedish Foreign Trade Minister Mats Helstrom. They discussed Jordanian-Swedish economic ties and bilateral cooperation in the transfer of modern technology. The meeting was attended by Minister of Industry and Trade Jawad Al Anani and Sweden's ambassador to Jordan Ingemar Stjernberg.

The Swedish minister earlier met with Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour with whom he discussed developing bilateral relations. Dr. Nsour explained to the visiting minister and his accompanying delegation the Jordanian government's interest in developing health, public services, telecommunications and water services.

The two sides discussed cooperation in joint industrial ventures and the Swedish side spoke about the Sweden's possible contribution in terms of technology and equipment towards helping Jordan carry out its development schemes.

The Swedish delegation also met with Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben who briefed the visitors on projects undertaken by the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC). Dr. Zaben also spoke about his ministry's plans which are included in the national five year development scheme and the ministry's drive to obtain funds to finance these projects.

The Swedish delegation, which arrived in Amman on Sunday, held talks with Minister of Industry and Trade Jawad Al Anani Monday. They discussed bilateral cooperation and joint ventures, especially in electronic and elec-

trical industries and the exchange of expertise in the industrial, agricultural and cultural fields.

They also discussed cooperation in conducting a joint feasibility study on Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' projects which will be included in the new five-year development plan.

Tourism projects

Also discussed was cooperation in investments in therapeutic tourism and benefiting from mineral waters at Ma'in, the Dead Sea, and Himmeh and the prospect of increasing the number of Swedish visitors to Jordan's touristic and archaeological sites.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Industry and Trade said that the talks touched on opening Swedish markets for Jordan's agricultural produce and the marketing of Jordanian phosphates and potash in Sweden as well as Sweden granting easy term loans to Jordan. Sweden and Jordan signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement in October 1983.

Nominations close for Salt council elections

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Special to the Jordan Times

SALT — Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib announced Tuesday that 20 candidates have nominated themselves for the membership of Salt municipal council, for which elections will take place on January 30. Mr. Al Khatib said that nominations have now ended and that the credentials of all the candidates have been accepted.

For the first time in Salt municipal council elections, and for the second time in the history of Jordan, a woman has nominated herself for the membership of the council, Miss Suheila Ahmad Al Awamleh, an independent candidate earlier told the Jordan Times that her chances of winning a seat on the municipal council are

practically zero. However, she said that she will call for the implementation of a comprehensive scheme which she had hoped to introduce if she were elected.

Apart from Miss Awamleh, there is one other independent candidate, while the other 18 candidates have formed themselves into two separate blocs: the building and construction bloc, headed by Dr. Abdullah Nsour, the present mayor of Salt and the work and solidarity bloc headed by Mr. Abdul Razzak Al Huyasat.

The candidates are Fawwaz Al Falah, Mohammad Al Daoud,

Habes Suleiman, Hassan Al Nabulsi, Ahmad Al Hadidi, Shehadeh Fakhouri, Ahmad Shahrouh, Hashem Al Hayari, Jalal Tadrous, Salem Al Khreisat, Anwar Khreisat, Mousa Albahouth Al Dabbas, Mahmoud Al Hyari, Eed Al Hadeedi, Mansour Al Awamleh, Ghaleb Al Amad, Rayyan Khreisat and Suheila Al Awamleh.

The twenty candidates are competing for the nine-member municipal council in the hottest elections Salt city has ever witnessed, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cabinet appoints JEA director general

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Tuesday appointed Mohammad Arafah as director general of the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA). Mr. Arafah succeeds Dr. Hisham Al Khatib who was earlier appointed minister of energy and mineral resources.

Dentists to supervise W.Bank exams

AMMAN (Petra) — A dental delegation from the East Bank of Jordan will leave for the West Bank Wednesday to oversee a general examination for dentists, organised by the West Bank Dentists Association in occupied Jerusalem. The delegation is also due to take part in a scientific gathering organised by the association on Friday. The delegation comprises dentists from the Jordanian Dentists Association who are employed by the public and private sectors.

Swedish welfare team tours Yarmouk

IRBID (Petra) Acting Yarmouk University President Marwan Kamal received Tuesday a delegation from the Swedish Organisation for child care. The delegation toured various departments of the university and were briefed by Dr. Kamal on the university's developments and future plans. The delegation also visited the Yarmouk University Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped.

Court fines farmers for using wastewater

AMMAN (Petra) — The Military Court has fined Zaid Hussein, Amin Qwar and Mohammad Abdullah JD 50 each for the use of wastewater for irrigation. The military governor Tuesday endorsed the sentences.

Satellite will bridge Arab distances, Zaben says

AMMAN (Petra) — The first Arab communication satellite, to be launched in March, will serve to bridge the distances between the Arabs in north Africa and east of the Mediterranean, according to Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben.

Dr. Al Zaben was speaking upon returning to Amman Monday after a four-day visit to Tunis during which he discussed with Tunisian and Arab League officials final preparations for launching the satellite.

Dr. Zaben, who chairs the General Assembly of the Arab Satellite Communication Organisation (ARABSAT) said that he discussed with Arab League officials the use of satellite channels for the exchange of radio and television programmes among Arab states.

He also said that he held meetings with Tunisian officials on expanding cooperation between Jordan and Tunisia and exchanging experience in the field of postal services and communications.

TWO FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

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INVITATION

As the Philadelphia Hotel, which existed for the last sixty years, has been expropriated by the Amman Municipality.

The owners have the honour to invite you to attend the Oil Painting Exhibition which will be held at the Holiday Inn Hotel - Amman, during the period between Tuesday 15th Jan. 1985, and Saturday 26th Jan. 1985, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily.

In this exhibition, the reproduction of oil paintings of famous Orientalists will be exhibited.

* Holiday Inn

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Currency International

SAVINGS ACCOUNT

NEW RATES
for the month of January, 1985

Foreign Currencies	Interest Rate%
U.S. DOLLAR	7%
STERLING POUND	7.5%
DEUTSCHEMARK	4%
FRENCH FRANC	7.5%

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Jordan Times

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Lesson of Lebanon

ORI ORR, the commander of Israeli occupation forces in Lebanon, brought his soldiers champagne and cakes when he heard that a unit of the crack Golani Brigade had foiled an infiltration attempt by Lebanese and Palestinian fighters sometime last week. He should have waited a bit to see his government order him and his forces back from the Awali line only a few days later.

In five weeks, Orr and his men will have a better reason to celebrate. Israel's politicians have decided that their war in Lebanon is a big failure, and that the best that can be salvaged from the 1982 invasion is to go back to where they started — intact when that is still possible.

The Israeli cabinet's decision Monday to withdraw the occupation troops to a new line in the Litani-Nabatie region, in the first phase of a total pull-back from Lebanese territory, is a victory first and foremost for the Lebanese resistance which taught us all an unforgettable lesson in true nationalism and sacrifice. By the same token, it is the first major defeat for Israeli arrogance and war mentality in the area. Did Israel not know the price that had to be paid or the destruction that had to be wrought for its expansionist aims and hegemonic ambitions? Will the Zionists now learn from their lesson? Or are they going to make up elsewhere for their failure in Lebanon?

This is a juncture where Israel's leaders, whether on the left or the right, have to sit back and think about the several hundred men who, with their grenades and machine guns, managed to beat back the mighty Zionist onslaught on their land and country. It is a juncture where every Israeli has to ask himself the very simple question of whether military might alone can bring him peace and stability, or there is another way for making peace and achieving security.

The real lesson of the Lebanon war will have been lost on the Israelis if it did not really make them understand the meaning of compromise and accommodation.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israel rears Lebanese chaos

A FEELING of optimism that prevailed in the past few days following the deployment of Lebanese troops in the Kharrub region and along the coast south of Beirut ended quickly following the outbreak of violence in Beirut where explosions killed and maimed many people and in the mountains around the capital.

The return to violence kills all hopes for a quick return to normalcy in Lebanon and discourages the government of Rashid Karami, now trying desperately to maintain calm and create suitable atmosphere for the implementation of a security plan throughout the country. It is clear that no one can benefit from the state of chaos and the explosions except Israel, the common enemy of the Arabs and the warring militias.

Israel has been active in escalating its military activities in the South, in planning its agents everywhere to carry out acts of sabotage and has been reported placing obstacles to obstruct the Lebanese government's plans to deploy its forces in the South. Israel wants to maintain a presence in the South and to maintain a state of instability in all of Lebanon so that it can achieve its own purpose.

At the Naqura negotiations, Israel is trying to confuse matters by insisting on carrying out a partial withdrawal which means that it wants to keep part of South Lebanon occupied or under its domination and control through the Israeli backed militias. In the light of the situation, warring factions should stop all forms of violence in Beirut and against one another, and instead concentrate all efforts for resisting occupation and eventually evicting the Israelis completely from their land.

Al Dustour: Manipulating divisionist tactics

FOLLOWING TWO days of debate, the Israeli cabinet finally decided to carry out a partial withdrawal from southern Lebanon. But no doubt this partial withdrawal, which comes in the wake of Tel Aviv's decision to boycott the Naqura talks, is designed to prolong Israel's occupation of South Lebanon and to help the Zionists to focus their attention on occupying parts of South Lebanon permanently.

This partial withdrawal of Israeli forces from South Lebanon cannot be regarded as a response to U.N. Security Council calls for Israel's pullout, neither is it a favourable response to the demands of the Lebanese government and people, who had been seeking a total withdrawal and complete freedom.

This partial withdrawal is forced on Israel in view of the numerous casualties and the heavy losses inflicted on its soldiers in Lebanon by the National Resistance. Israel has decided to pull its forces into sparsely populated areas and cannot offer very strong resistance. But the Lebanese people who are clinging hard to their independence and freedom will continue the struggle for a total liberation and complete sovereignty.

Sawt Al Shaab: Detente serves Arab cause

REPORTS FROM Moscow and Washington about positive results being reached at the Shultz-Gromyko talks in Geneva create hopes for the world at large and the people of the Middle East in particular for a speedy easing of world tension.

World nations want peaceful co-existence between East and West and an end to the arms race and nuclear threats. But perhaps the Arab people need to see this easing of tension and detente, because of the adverse actions that occurred when the cold war was on. It was over the past few years of tense relations between the two superpowers that Israel and the United States reached a strategic alliance treaty, that the United States monopolised what it called peace initiatives in our region, and above all Israel invaded Lebanon.

Detente in East-West relations and an easing of world tension are bound to bring the Soviet Union back into the efforts designed to achieve peace and security in our region. The past events prevented Moscow from bringing about a peaceful settlement and thus the United States and Israel were able to make the world forget for a time about the Middle East question and the sufferings of the Palestinian people.

The outcome of the Geneva meeting is considered a welcome development, and perhaps the idea of holding an international conference on the Middle East might become more palatable for the Americans.

Anti-Arab xenophobic phenomenon surfacing in France

By Musa Kellani

THE BOMB attacks and arson in France against some Islamic targets did not catch people here by surprise. A mosque was put on fire. Some Arab restaurants were bombed. Last week there were some Turkish and Algerian casualties, including children.

This crescendo of violent terror has been expected since the xenophobic Jean-Marie Le Pen and his "Front National" had their rapid rise to influence at the municipal election of March 1983 and their defeat of pro-Mitterrand candidates at the European Parliament elections in June 1984. Le Pen sent 10 members of his "Front National" to the European Parliament.

Le Pen does not confine his inflammatory statements to immigrants, he condemns as well the Arab-Islamic presence "colonising" France. He denounces the Algerian-Tunisian-

Moroccan workforce and Turkish immigrants, who constitute 16 per cent of the auto-industry workforce and leave two million French workers unemployed. Council housing projects were given to immigrants, he claims. Hospital beds are always occupied by immigrants' relatives.

Some Arab columnists attributed, mistakenly, the anti-Arab terror in France to the Jewish sentiment and religion of Laurent Fabius, the French prime minister. Such an accusation is too emotional to have any credibility.

The French political scene is very familiar with the "Extreme Right" since last century — Anti-Dreyfusards were some, as well as the fascist leagues of the 1930s, and the Vichy regime of Marshal Petain in 1940-1944. But after World War II, the "Extreme Right" was marginalised due to

the impact of General De Gaulle and the Fifth Republic. But Jean-Marie Le Pen was dogmatic in his ideological pursuit of "Extreme-Right" convictions. He was a fanatical supporter of "Algerie-Francaise" movement which wanted to keep Algeria as part of France. He volunteered as a paratrooper in the Algerian war. Le Pen cooperated with several ultra-orthodox rightist activists till 1972, when he founded the "Front National". In 1974, he ran for the presidency and lost. Le Pen's slogan "Paris aux Parisiens" won him in March 1973 a good vote in the Paris municipal elections, 11 per cent of the poll in Paris' 20th "Arrondissement" district, which is a working class area. Moreover, 55 miles west of Paris, the "Front National" controls the city of Dreux with four representatives on the town council.

The "Front National" is strongest wherever the French "colours" from Algeria had been resettled. Those areas include the Cote d'Azur, Corsica, regions of Alsace, Roussillon and Ile-de-France.

Le Pen's message advocates two themes: immigration and "insecurity". A summation of his immigration outlook is, "Two million unemployed is two million immigrants, too many, France and French should be first." He considers Muslim-Arab immigrants as parasitic. He supports sending them to the equally Muslim Gulf Arab countries, where they should be preferred to South Korean workers and other Asians. Or they should be sent back to their own home countries. Repatriation should not be induced with any financial assistance. As for "insecurity", it signifies, according to Le Pen, the fear and un-

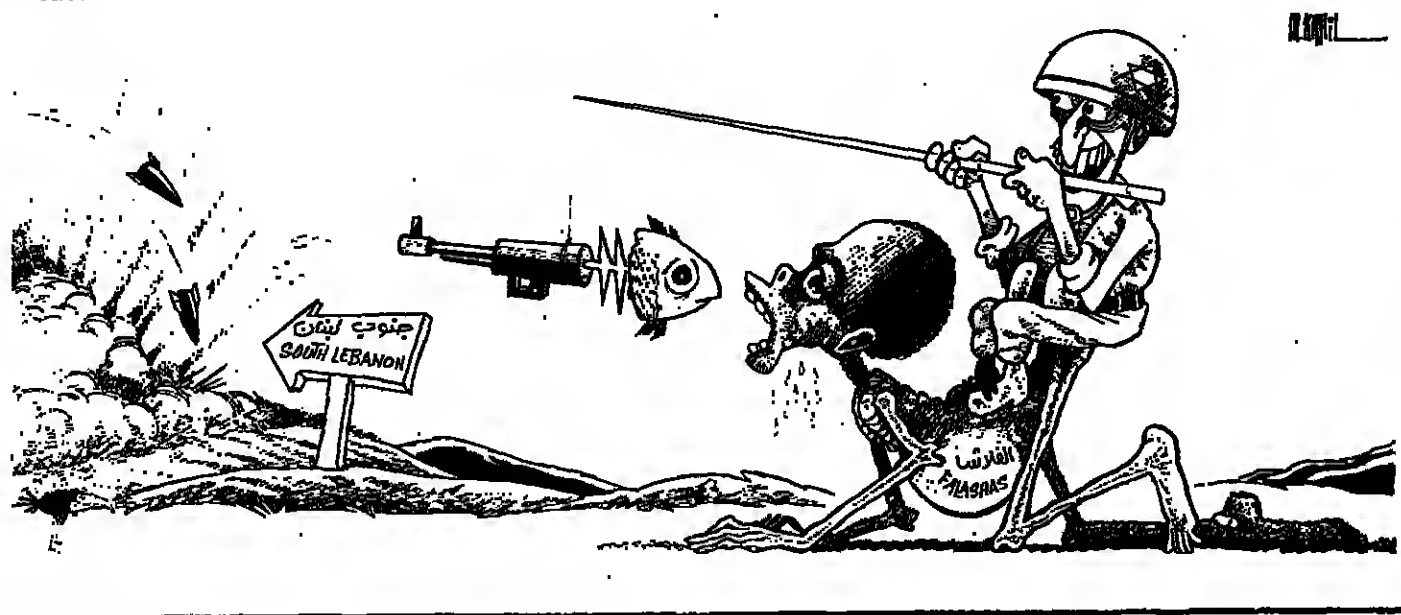
certainty prompted by economic recession and social change. It includes fears of juvenile delinquency, street crime and racial tension. The "Front" is for denationalisation of state industries, intensification of defence programme, reintegration of French forces into NATO, and development of a highly-trained professional army.

The French Communist Party was the only force which could defeat the "Front" in more than one area. But the withdrawal of the Communist Party from Mitterrand's coalition weakened the Socialist left forces.

The Arab interest in monitoring Le Pen's activities in France and Enoch Powell's rallies in Britain along with the National Front is the losses the

Palestinians will suffer due to the meteoric rise of the "Far Right" in many European and non-European countries. The Palestine Liberation Organisation opted to coordinate its strategy with the "Far Left" since the sixties. The seventies and the past three years witnessed a cementation of relationship and an identification of struggle that it would be virtually impossible not to feel politically the repercussions of a leftist defeat or not to suffer the consequences of such a fall-out. It would be naive to expect that the "Far Right" would forget, once in power, the help extended to the "Far Left" by Arab subsidy, training and joint-operations. Last month the European "Right" held its annual conference, the stance they had on the Middle East is indicative of how much the Arabs lost from the new strange "allies".

Arab News



Rajiv stands for unity, positive leadership

India's new Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, won an overwhelming mandate in the country's recent general election. After a year in which violence and tragedy have engulfed the country, Mr. Gandhi now faces the difficult and challenging task of governing the world's largest democracy, as John Elliott reports.

NEW DELHI — The totally unexpected and overwhelming landslide victory won at the age of 40 in India's general election by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi reflects a national desire for unity and positive leadership. The population has been shattered by a year of violence and death that culminated in the assassination two months ago of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Mr. Gandhi's mother and the former prime minister.

By obtaining around 400 of 508 seats being contested in India's Lok Sabha (Lower House), Mr. Gandhi has not only won a great vote of confidence in what was basically a personal referendum. He has also routed the opposition to a degree that many observers find worrying for a democracy. And he has received a mandate to continue the dynasty started during India's independence struggle by his grandfather, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the country's first prime minister. He inherits the leadership of the Congress Party which entered its 100th year on the last Friday in December.

The huge majority Mr. Gandhi has won is seen here as imposing a great responsibility on him to continue with the best traditions of his grandfather's and mother's rule, while providing a more confident and positive style of government than his mother seemed able to achieve, especially in her later years.

"Mrs. Gandhi's style was to let matters cook up and then, just as they were about to boil over, she'd douse them. I'm not sure Rajiv is going to approach matters in the same way," said one senior government official.

Mr. Gandhi will disappoint many people if he does not swiftly try to improve the working of India's inefficient and often corrupt bureaucracy, changing the ways of government and easing the operation of economic and industrial controls. "You will see some changes in the system," he recently told reporters.

He will also be expected to use the authority and self-confidence that his parliamentary majority should give him to deal with the regional claims of the state of Punjab which lie at the heart of the Sikh disturbances. In his election campaign Mr. Gandhi successfully traded on the Sikh problem in the aftermath of his mother's assassination, and on border problems with Pakistan, to exploit fears that India's unity was threatened by internal and external forces. He blamed the opposition, often unfairly, for encouraging these forces and clearly won support for his argument that only his Congress Party could be trusted to guard the unity and integrity of the country.

In a less violent way than the Punjab, the vote in Andhra demonstrates the need for Mr. Gandhi to tackle a major problem dogged by his mother, and establish a new balance of devolved power and authority between Delhi and the States. He has said that he will not try to topple opposition governments in the states, indicating that he might shun some of the rougher

political activities of his mother. There is, of course, no immediate risk of Andhra or any other state actively trying to break away from India, but a country with increasingly dissatisfied regions could become more difficult to govern.

The continuing Punjab crisis and the alienation of Sikhs following the army take-over of the Golden Temple and the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi also puts a question-mark over attitudes in the Punjab if a regional solution is not found.

Thousands of Sikhs fled from Delhi and other Hindu centres just before the election, fearing renewed Hindu attacks (which never came). Many Sikhs are trying to buy property and plots of land in the Punjab — their home state — in case they ever have to flee there, or in case a Sikh state is created. There are also reports of Sikhs in Delhi swapping businesses with Hindus in Amritsar and other Punjab cities.

These are frighteningly ominous and divisive omens and mean that Mr. Gandhi needs to adopt a more conciliatory approach towards Sikhs in general than he did in the election campaign when he was appealing (successfully) for votes from Hindus, not Sikhs.

Sikh activists in the Punjab (which was excluded from the polls for security reasons) have been calling for economic and political concessions and Mr. Gandhi seems likely to try to reach a settlement within a few months. While totally rejecting any form of separatism, he will make offers if he can find Sikh leaders who command broad respect as negotiators. But he will run the risk of Sikh extremists trying to undermine any initiative — as they did to his mother — by plunging the country back into the gloom and violence of 1984.

In international relations, Mr. Gandhi said last month that there would be few changes. India will stay a non-aligned country, dealing with both the Soviet Union and the U.S., although Mr. Gandhi's personal interest in accelerating the electronic and other technological development means he will have to lean more heavily on the U.S. He would make his mark internationally if he improved relations in South Asia.

His mother maintained a fractious relations with most of India's south Asian neighbours, never letting them forget her country's dominance. She was personally antipathetic towards President Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan who she dismissed as "a dictator". She failed to get on with President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka.

President Zia has put out several olive branches to Mr. Gandhi who significantly said recently: "President Zia was very positive but his subordinates have not been. We are just hopeful he will stand by what he has said." President Zia said he looked forward



Rajiv Gandhi

"to working with your Excellency for the development of a mutually beneficial relationship."

On economic and industrial policy, Mr. Gandhi is expected to expand on the liberalisation programme begun by his mother which started to run out of steam in 1983. He has inherited a strong economy in the short term and Indian industrialists and stockbrokers have reacted with euphoria to his landslide victory, assuming it heralds a new era of capitalist freedom and private sector expansion.

The main economic approach will emerge in the annual budget, due on Feb. 28, and then in the country's seventh five-year plan for 1985-1990 which is about to be finalised.

But Mr. Gandhi may not change as much as some people think. The Congress I manifesto is explicit about the role of the public sector as the "main instrument for stepping up the rate of industrialisation" and about a "commitment to socialism and planning".

The system of administering controls will, however, be rapidly streamlined and Mr. Gandhi is pledged to try to reduce corruption and inefficiency. He is about to receive a civil servants' report recommending sweeping changes in trade policy, and many top bureaucrats seem ready for wide-ranging major reforms in many areas.

Although no-one says it openly, many businessmen feel that there was a need for a change of prime minister and that Mrs. Gandhi was far past her best.

Indeed, her assassination may have achieved all she could ever have hoped for — her party has won a landslide victory and her son is crowned as her undisputed successor as prime minister. If she had lived, neither event might have happened — Financial Times news feature.

Gunboat diplomacy exacerbates tension in Palk Straits

By John Fullerton
 Reuters

RAMESWARAM, India — Gunboat diplomacy is ruffling the tropical waters of the Palk Straits separating India and Sri Lanka.

Patrolling through the shifting shoals of the narrow straits are 17 naval vessels from the two nations which are at loggerheads over the issue of Tamil separatists in Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka claims that the separatists, posing as fishermen, cross the straits from India to wage guerrilla attacks. India counters that Sri Lankan navy patrols harass Indian fishermen, firing on boats and stealing prawn catches.

The result is the biggest concentration ever of naval ships in the straits and suspension of the popular passenger ferry which was the only sea link between India and Sri Lanka.

From the fishing village of Rameswaram, the nearest Indian point to Sri Lanka, one sign of the troubled waters is the sleek, grey outline of an Indian navy corvette.

Its gun turret glinting in the sun, the warship moves slowly across the horizon beyond the palm groves, beaches and green coral reefs of a normally placid stretch of the coast.

A fisherman dressed in a traditional sarong pointed to the ship and said with unmistakable pride: "It's okay now. Our navy is here to protect us."

Anchored in a secluded harbour a few miles from Rameswaram is a Sri Lankan patrol boat which India seized last Friday in a sharp escalation of what had previously been a war of words.

India said the patrol boat fired on fishing boats in the 22-mile-wide straits where it said two fishermen were killed in a Sri Lankan sea attack on Jan. 7.

Police guarded the boat, 21 metres long and equipped with modern radar and radio equipment, to protect it from revenge attacks by hundreds of local fishermen. The seven men crew are in custody while diplomatic signals fly between India and Sri Lanka. "There are now 17 naval and coastguard vessels from both countries in this small area," said a local official who did not wish to be identified. "I don't think the problem is over yet."

At the Rameswaram hospital Dr. Khanna (one name), said four fishermen injured in Friday's attack had been discharged.

Hospital records showed complaints of attacks went back to Dec. 12 when a post mortem was carried out on a fisherman shot dead at sea.

Dr. Khanna said five fishermen were treated on Jan. 3 for multiple injuries from a beating at sea. On Jan. 6 two fishermen were treated for gunshot wounds.

On Jan. 7 Soosej Neeyamma and another fisherman were killed when their trawler was attacked by a Sri Lankan patrol boat, the records said.

India has said all the attacks happened in Indian territorial waters, charges strongly denied by Sri Lanka.

Local fishermen said until the deterioration in relations Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen strayed across the line dividing the Palk Straits.

"We all just followed the fish," one fisherman said. Politics and maritime boundaries were for governments.

"But the Indian official said in view of the present tense situation the navy was enforcing strict observance of the line. 'Now we chase their people back and we chase ours home,' he said.

Contadora fuelled by own optimism

By Joseph B. Frazier
 Reuters

PANAMA CITY — After two years and more than 20 meetings, the Contadora initiative to bring peace to Central America appears fueled as much by its own optimism as by the likelihood that a treaty will be signed soon.

But the region is undeniably less volatile than it was when Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico offered in January 1983 to mediate the quest for a regional treaty of peace and cooperation.

"There is one thing nobody can deny Contadora. Contadora has avoided war even if it has not yet achieved peace," said Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul after the ministers met here two days last week.

Even though there is no treaty, the five nations are talking more and rattling the saber less.

Guerrilla and government leaders have met twice in El Salvador, although fighting there continues.

Nicaragua and the United States are discussing their basic differences in bilateral talks in Manzanillo, Mexico.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica formed a commission to investigate border problems, and tensions along that border have diminished, despite a recent flare-up.

This has all been done since the ministers first met on Panama's Contadora Island and proposed their services as mediators, and without a signed treaty.

"Contadora has made one fundamental gain up until now," said

Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barmiza. "It contributed to avoiding a breakout of a generalized conflict in Central America."

To date, Contadora seems more likely to keep the countries talking instead of fighting than it does of steering them to a meaningful treaty that will resolve regional tensions.

The Contadora countries last spring proposed a 21-point treaty that the five Central American nations seemed on the verge of signing.

But in the fall Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador raised objections to parts of the proposal. Nicaragua said it is willing to sign.

Key parts of the proposal call for an end to foreign military exercises in the region, an end to arms imports, eventual arms reduction and an end to the support by outside forces of insurgent groups trying to topple established governments.

The objecting countries reportedly want among other things, a calendar for arms reductions and the mechanics for verification in place before anything is signed.

The United States, which heavily supports the three countries militarily and economically, has expressed similar worries.

At last week's meeting, the ministers drew up counterproposals and announced a meeting with the Central American foreign ministers for Feb. 14-15. They said they hope the differences will be mended by then and that a signing ceremony can quickly follow.

Dany Chamoun outlines Lebanese right-wing National Liberal Party position

'No such thing as real security without a political agreement'

DANY CHAMOUN, son of former President Camille Chamoun, has ruled out any stable security and genuine peace in war-torn Lebanon as long as the conflicting parties fail to hammer out a political agreement.

"There is no such thing as security. You can put down a million soldiers, and if the people are not in political accord, the soldiers will be split up," Dany told the Beirut-based Daily Star. "All it needs is a political accord."

Dany Chamoun, secretary general of the National Liberal Party led by his father, maintained that it is through talks and "a path of serious politics" that Lebanon will achieve security.

"Otherwise, you can waste your breath a million years on security plans and nothing will be achieved," he said.

Dany, who is a civil engineer by profession, first got involved in the intricacies of Lebanese politics in 1975, that is, when the civil war flared up.

He stressed that there is no such thing as "an overall winner" in the ten-year-old civil strife.

"Ten years of war have proven this. Nobody is going to completely chase and destroy the others' institutions to establish their own institutions," Dany said.

Like other leaders, Dany sounded the alarm bell on the crumbling economy and on failure to achieve political solutions. "All we are going to see in Lebanon is partitioning and poverty," he said. "This is happening now. On the west side, there is a (social) revolution there."

Dany, an aspirant for the presidency race in 1988, said that the rival political leaders who are in the government and "who have directly failed, must be made to face up to their responsibility for failing," to restore peace and prosperity to the people.

The younger Chamoun struck an upbeat note about reunifying the divided people and country. "Give the Lebanese people ten days of peace and real security, and they will be reunited and working together," he said.

Dany, however, stressed that for Lebanon to be a unified, free, independent and sovereign country, it should be free from the Israeli and Syrian troops.

He praised the Syrian role in the Lebanese peace process, saying Syria's intentions are "good."

Dany emphasised that the Naqoura talks on Israeli troop withdrawal must continue and must produce positive results for the people of the areas occupied by the Israelis "so as to guarantee the situation after withdrawal."

He disclosed that the NLP is in constant contact with the Progressive Socialist Party, Amal Movement, and Syria.

Following is the full text of the interview with Mr. Chamoun conducted in English at his office in Ashrafieh:



'Chamoun: "Give the Lebanese people 10 days of peace and real security, and they will be reunited and working together. I have absolute faith in the Lebanese people and their intentions to together."

committees. Otherwise, we are not going to see peace in Lebanon. All we are going to see in Lebanon is partitioning and poverty. I have said this before and it is now becoming true. We see partitioning. We see poverty. What will be the results of poverty in Lebanon I don't know. It could be a social revolution and this is happening now. On the west side, there is a (social) revolution there. It will take longer here (in East Beirut) because the Christians have a higher standard of living, but that (standard of living) will deteriorate. And it has begun to deteriorate.

It's time the politicians accept the responsibilities of their positions and the consequences of these responsibilities. They're ministers and presidents. Their responsibility is to achieve security, stability and economic growth in this country. So far I haven't seen it happen since 1975. There has been complete negligence.

Before we can accuse the Palestinians, now whom do we have to accuse? We have to accuse ourselves and nobody but ourselves. And these political leaders must bear real responsibility to safeguard the lives and well-being of the people. This is the first thing to be done in the area of political achievements for the people.

Q: Following the failure of the Cabinet to achieve any of its main goals: Liberation, security, reforms and reconstruction, and the continued rift among its members, do you think it is time for a government change?

Encouragement of the Lebanese Army provided security in Tripoli. We would like to see it progress into all parts of the country where the Syrians are. The Lebanese army is ready and there is not a problem in the area where the Syrians are, then the Syrian army should band over more areas in this process to the Lebanese army and Internal Security (Forces). I believe in the Internal Security because that is the final security. A policeman can stop people and take them to jail. I don't want to see armies at checkpoints all my life in Lebanon. Syria should encourage this process, it has done it in Tripoli, it's successful. We should encourage it to take up wider roles.

Q: What aspect of President Gemayel's policy shift to Syria do you approve of?

I don't think that he has shifted to Syria. He never had other policies.

Q: I meant the period before the abrogation of the May 17, 1983 troop withdrawal agreement.

I'm against the abrogation of the May 17 agreement. I made a statement on this and we are paying the consequences of the abrogation in the South.

We will not succeed unless the people who are responsible are made to feel that the public has recourse against them and they have to actually stand up to their responsibilities in government.

It's not a matter of changing governments and cabinets. We have seen these come and go, but none of them has achieved any results. And finally, these people who are in the government now, who are the political antagonists who have been called by the people to come in and assume their responsibilities and bring peace and prosperity to the people, have directly failed and must be made to face up to their responsibility for failing.

Q: Do you think it is still possible to reunite a country and a people divided by ten years of sectarian war?

Give the Lebanese people ten days of peace and real security, and they will be reunited and working together. I have absolute faith in the Lebanese people and

their intentions to live together and adhere to their Lebanese nationality. I see no problem at all in the Lebanese people living together provided that we have serious politicians in government who want to achieve security, peace and prosperity for the people.

Q: How can you reunite the divided areas?

Simple, provide security to the person who comes from one area to the other is not kidnapped on that side and the person who kidnaps is taken to jail instead of only pacifying him, telling him alright keep the person you kidnapped until we get your brother for you. The state has to assume its responsibilities. The state has not assumed its responsibilities since 1975. You cannot let a man whose brother has been kidnapped kidnap another person. He is just as criminal as the first. The state has to assume its responsibility. The state is responsible for every single person on this ground who gets kidnapped or killed. If you don't want to do this, get out of politics and leave it for somebody else to do it.

Q: How do you visualise a unified, free, independent and sovereign Lebanon?

That is easy. A Lebanon free from the Israelis and the Syrians. You cannot be sovereign and independent if you have foreign armies on you soil. Free, independent and sovereign mean no

your assessment of the Syrian role in Lebanon?

We went along with this process when we joined the Cabinet. We are still waiting to see peace and prosperity in Lebanon. Syria's intentions are good, but Syria has also its limits. Nothing can be finally achieved unless the Lebanese achieve it for themselves. But if we continue to wait for Syria to achieve peace for us and for the Israelis to withdraw, and for the Chinese to come and help us — then we are not a free and independent people. We either want to live as a free and independent people and make it a goal of our country, or we might as well give it up.

I'm one of those people who believe in this country. I believe in the capacity of living in a free country. This is the policy I will always follow. I'm very grateful to the Syrians for their good intentions. What they have done in Tripoli is a very positive step.

Everybody in Lebanon always asks for a government change. I've seen 400 government changes and I haven't seen anything changed in Lebanon. What we need in Lebanon is deep institutional changes. There are some things lacking within the constitution, some things lacking within our laws. Have you ever had a minister being forced to face the failings of his ministry, or the failings of his government? This is what we lack in Lebanon.

There is no recourse for the people against those who have been appointed as their representatives in the state. It's always either a civil servant, or an officer, or someone else (who gets the blame).

Q: But now the president is betting on Syria to help him achieve peace?

When we joined the cabinet we went along with this policy. We are still in the government.

Q: The historic meetings held between former President Chamoun and Public Works Minister Walid Jumblatt and Deir Al-Kamar and Mukhtara last year were supposed to pave the way for the return of the displaced people to their home areas in the mountains, but nothing so far has emerged yet. What are the reasons that held up progress on the refugee issue?

Well, after we met with Walid in Mukhtara and Deir Al-Kamar and planned for the establishment of the process for returning the displaced persons to the mountains, unfortunately things changed on the military field and there was a military escalation.

Since then the process has stopped. Because, as we said, there were then definite problems, we relied completely on Walid's sincerity and intentions in returning the people to the mountains. The absence of any form of security provided by the State in that area made both Walid and ourselves hesitant because we have to be completely responsible for the security of the non-Druze citizens of the Shouf who will return, which was a tremendous problem for him to handle.

Once the security situation broke down around Beirut and there was shelling both in Beirut and the mountains, then it was not very encouraging for the people to return to the mountains and the process has stopped. But there is no reason why the process should not continue if we can establish cease-fires and people can come to their senses.

Q: Do you blame it one the absence of a security plan in the mountains?

Not only on the absence of a security plan, but on the military escalation which followed the visits to the Shouf.

Q: There are reports that former President Chamoun is grooming you for the presidency race in 1988. Is this true? If yes, will you stand for the elections, and what is your platform?

Whether I stand for the elections in 1988 or not, we are still in the beginning of 1985 and this is a long way off. But for the political platform, yes we do have in the National Liberal Party a very definite platform. We have often voiced our opinions about Lebanon. We are striving for a free, independent and sovereign Lebanon in which people can exist under law, order, equality and prosperity.

Q: But in principle you would not object running for the presidency in 1988 if nominated by your party?

If nominated by the party and if the situation is suitable and there is a reasonable chance of success, why not? I started working in politics as of 1975-76 and surely if you start something you try to reach the top. It's everybody's right to try to reach the top.

Q: Are there any contacts between the NLP on the one hand and the Amal Movement and the PSP on the other?

'Syria's intentions are good, but it has its limits'

Yes certainly. We often call members of the PSP for certain problems to be solved and there is constant contact in the cabinet when President Chamoun is in the

cabinet meeting when Minister Jumblatt attends. And between us and Amal there is a constant dialogue. Of course, members of the NLP and Amal and the PSP are meeting at the level of committees to try and solve a number of issues in Lebanon.

Q: Will you elaborate on the NLP's relations with President Gemayel, the Falangist Party, the Lebanese Forces and Syria?

Well, with the Falange Party there are coordination committees working as there is a committee that meets with President Gemayel every Monday to discuss the problems of state and help solve issues of the state. As I said, President Chamoun is minister of finance and minister of housing. As for our relations with Syria, many of our party's members visit Syria, and there is no problem. There is no major problem between us. On the contrary, we have often voiced our opinion to Syria's cooperation in the peace process. We consider it (Syria) as a positive element in Lebanese politics and the peace process.

Q: Does it mean that the NLP's relations with Syria are good?

Yes, I would term them as good. Q: When and why was the militia of the NLP disbanded and are there any plans to revive it?

Even before the militia was disbanded under the circumstances of 1980, we have come to very positive thinking about the experiment of the militia. We fought for certain issues and certain things in 1975 and 76. We no longer saw the necessity of the militia by 1980. This is because it is one of our main beliefs in the party that militias will never reconstitute Lebanon.

Militias are essential sometimes as defences after the breakdown of the state for the state's duty is to provide security. This is a situation that cannot indefinitely continue.

The fighting that is taking place on our Lebanese soil is completely against our principles. We do not believe at all in the fighting that is taking place. We see no reason why Lebanese are turned against Lebanese.

This is no longer the Middle Ages. People should be civilised enough to solve their problems politically, and to sit around the table and solve their problems. We voiced our opinions when we said that the fighting in the mountains will produce the breakdown of Lebanon as we know it. And this is why we don't have to go back to militias.

We believe that there is no need for the Lebanese militias because the NLP has adherence from all walks of life in Lebanon, and from all religious factions. We see no reason why people should be killing each other.

Q: Are you in favour of disbanding all militias in the country?

All militias must be disbanded and the state must again assume its responsibilities in the security roles and other roles, otherwise you will never see peace in Lebanon.

Q: Then there are no plans to revive the Tigers (NLP) militia?

No way, under no circumstances.

Q: Do you think it is possible to separate the Lebanese crisis from the over-all Middle East problem?

I think in the minds of all Lebanese they really want to separate the issue and the issue should be separated. We have to reestablish our country and our people have to live in peace. We have paid a dire price. We really are being involved indirectly in the (Middle East) issue in the sense that we never believed that the Palestinian struggle will achieve anything except destruction for Lebanon in the way it has been handled. Nothing has changed. In fact, the Pal-

estinians have split up in too many factions to be taken seriously any more.

Our duty as Lebanese is towards the Lebanese people and the welfare of Lebanon before anybody else. If we want to be true to ourselves, we must solve the Lebanese issue regardless of anybody else's issue.

We had enough of other people's issues and the people have paid too much of a price for all these side issues. Let us feel with Lebanon and then when the Palestinians are ready we will see what we can do for them as we have done before. Lebanon has never neglected the Palestinian issue but it has paid too much of a price for a disorganised people who have been led astray by their leaders without achieving anything. Let us achieve something for Lebanon.

Q: Do you think this is possible in isolation of the Palestinian cause?

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foreign forces on your soil. Syria may have good intentions to help you to get on your way to be free and independent. The best way to do it is to encourage your institutions to replace foreign soldiers on your soil. The words free, independent and sovereign mean no one else on your soil.

You are no longer free and independent if you're living under any mandate or under any protection. I am a Lebanese and free. I want to be a free Lebanese on my soil. I cannot be free if I have foreign armies on my soil. This is why we rose against the Palestinians in 1975. The Palestinian armed struggle tried to impose its sovereignty and security institutions in Lebanon. We will never accept this.

Q: After the collapse of the U.S.-brokered peace efforts last February, Syria has emerged as the sponsor and backer of the peace march in Lebanon, and President Amin Gemayel seems to be betting on the Syrian role. Do you agree with this policy, and what is

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of law and order.

In Lebanon, there is no such thing as an overall winner. Ten years of war have proven this. Nobody is going to completely chase and destroy the others' institutions to establish their own institutions.

Lebanon is a land of middle ground. We have to come to political agreement — the sooner the better for the national interests. Don't look for military solutions to give you security, because some people see security in one way and others see it differently.

As long as there are conflicts about political views of Lebanon and politicians insist on using weapons to defend their political ideas we will not achieve security.

Q: If political agreement is not within reach, let's say in the next 10 to 15 years, will that mean that we will not have security?

You can have cease-fires and live within your own zones, within your own security. But we will never achieve national security.

To consolidate security you must have a positive political agreement. If only to end the situation of war in Lebanon, so people can have access to all parts of the country without being kidnapped.

Q: Who is blocking the peace process in the country?

A question that people always ask all the time. There is no way in which you can determine who starts the problems in Lebanon.

It's unfortunate. We have international observers. Do you want to do it? Get the international and impartial observers and let them tell you who started the problem.

'Political leaders failed, must bear responsibility'

We sit here (in east Beirut) we hear shells going from here. There is probably a problem in Iklim Al-Kharoub. The Christians want to defend the Christians in Iklim Al-Kharoub.

You may say they started it here. We don't know what started it on the other side.

But you cannot really say in Lebanon this side started the problem, or that one started the problem. People come to us and say our sons have been kidnapped on the other side. Then, people come and say "our sons were kidnapped the day before on this side."

There has to be a political decision to reestablish the security of the state and nothing but the state. Politicians have to withdraw their militias from the ground. If you want to relieve the problem, then let the instruments of the state be the sole representative on the ground of law and order.

We have to tackle the kidnapping in a serious manner.

You can no longer say he kidnapped so and so because his brother has been kidnapped. The state has to assume all its responsibilities in security and law and order. There is no other way in which Lebanon is going to come out of the vicious circle of violence.

You have to make a decision to settle the problems politically through the instruments available.

Some of these institutions do not exist, and that is why the committees were created. Those people who are on the committees that have been established must be just as responsible as the soldiers, as anybody else, to achieve political solutions through these

You cannot achieve security without political accord. There is nobody in the whole world who has achieved security while there is still a political conflict. You either have a major conflict where somebody wins and somebody loses, and you institute the winner's laws, or you come to political agreement on the reestablishment

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U.S. dominates Osaka athletics

OSAKA, Japan (R) — Canadian Olympic sprinter Ben Johnson just missed a world best for the men's 60-metre sprint Tuesday but said he hoped to improve the existing record at the first World Indoor Games in Paris this weekend.

Johnson, 22, 100-metre bronze medalist at the Los Angeles Olympics, snatched victory in 6.56 seconds, just 0.02 seconds outside the world indoor best set by American Houston McTeer seven years ago.

Johnson's teammates Desai Williams and Tony Sharpe were second and third in 6.65 and 6.72 respectively with American Harvey Glance fourth in 6.77. The United States won nine of

18 events with Olympic champion Al Joyner reaching a fine 17.08 metres in the triple jump.

Larry Myricks, generally considered the next best long jumper behind fellow-American Carl Lewis, was narrowly beaten by compatriot Jason Grimes. Grimes leaped 8.13 metres while Myricks managed 8.11.

Another experienced American, James Robinson, was decisively beaten in the 800 metres by

Petru Dragoescu of Romania, who clocked one minute 48.76 seconds. Robinson was timed in 1:55.65.

In women's competition, former world high-jump record holder Tamara Bykova of the Soviet Union was far below her best form after a recent leg injury and was beaten into fourth place.

Vanessa Browne of Australia, sixth in the Olympic final, won the event with 1.91 metres. Bykova cleared only 1.80.

Olympic champion Doina Melinte of Romania won the women's 800 metres in two minutes 02.24 seconds while American Ruth Wysocki, a close rival to compatriot Mary Decker, took the 3,000 metres in 9:04.84.

Navratilova claims 100th title

WASHINGTON (R) — Martina Navratilova of the United States won the 100th singles title of her career Monday night by beating Bulgaria's Manuela Maleeva 6-3, 6-2 in the finals of the \$150,000 Washington Women's Indoor Tennis Championship.

Maleeva hit well-placed passing shots down both lines in the first set, but Navratilova's powerful forehand shots enabled her to win the set.

In the second set, Maleeva was at first able to handle Navratilova's power game with rel-

ative ease. But Navratilova took control with placement shots and forced her opponent into critical mistakes.

Navratilova, who won \$28,000, said afterwards: "It was the hardest match of the tournament."

In the doubles finals, Navratilova and her partner Gigi Fernandez of Puerto Rico defeated Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany and Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia 6-3, 3-6, 6-3. The winners divided a purse of \$11,000.

West Indies scores 5-wicket series cup win over Australia

SYDNEY (R) — Vivian Richards struck a typically incomparable, unbeaten 103 and inspired an emphatic five-wicket win over Australia Tuesday which assured West Indies of a place in the finals of the one-day World Series Cup.

Richards lifted West Indies from a shaky 25 for three to 201 for five to clinch victory in the day-night game with 6.3 overs to spare after Australia scored 200 for five in their quota of 50 overs.

West Indies have won the first five of their 10 qualifying games and their total of 10 points has left Australia, on two, and Sri Lanka, without any, to battle it out for the

other place in the best-of-three finals.

Vice-captain Richards blended periods of outright aggression with more watchful run gathering in an innings of 122 deliveries containing one six and eight fours.

Richards and skipper Clive Lloyd put on 90 for the fourth wicket after fast bowlers Geoff Lawson and Craig McDermott fired out openers Richie Richardson and Desmond Haynes cheaply, and Larry Gomes with-out scoring.

The stand was broken when McDermott returned to have Lloyd caught behind for 38, the 19-year-old Queensland paceman finishing with three for 30 in his 10 overs.

Lawson, who took two for 32, dispatched Gus Logie for 12, but Richards and wicketkeeper Jeff Dujon sealed success in an unfinished sixth wicket partnership of 63.

Jordan Times
Tel: 666320

Freezing weather jeopardises Liverpool, Juventus cup clash

TURIN, Italy (R) — Freezing weather and snow forecast to cover Turin Tuesday evening is jeopardising Wednesday's European Super Cup soccer match between Juventus and Liverpool.

A Juventus official said that snow clearing machinery would be used Wednesday to remove 20 centimetres of snow that fell Monday night. But he added the match could still be called off if there was more snow Wednesday afternoon or evening.

The club also plans to spray the pitch with chemicals to prevent it freezing before the game between Liverpool, winners last season of the European Cup, and Juventus, holders in the European Cup Winners' Cup.

Juventus, the Italian League Champions, are determined to upstage their Roma rivals, beaten on their home ground by Liverpool on Penalties in last May's European Cup final.

Juventus' manager Giovanni Trapattoni says his side will be at full strength with French star Michel Platini, Italian international Paolo Rossi and Poland international Zbigniew Boniek spearheading the attack.

Liverpool, like Juventus in this year's European Cup quarter-finals, will be missing their Scottish veteran Kenny Dalglish, who is serving a three-match suspension after being sent off in a European Cup tie against Benfica last November.

Neither club has been able to repeat last year's domestic league form this season.

Juventus, seventh in the Italian league seven points behind leaders Verona, will be relying on the midfield experience of Marco

Tardelli and Gaetano Scirea to take the sting out of Liverpool striker Ian Rush. Europe's top goal-scorer last year.

Liverpool, who have won four of the last five English league titles, are 10th in the table and seem to be suffering from the close-season transfer of midfielder Graeme Souness to Italy's Sampdoria.

The English side will be heartened by the return to midfield of international Sammy Lee, who is likely to play after his inclusion in

the Liverpool squad for the first time since a knee ligament operation almost two months ago.

Both sides had hoped to tune up for the match during last weekend's league programme.

But Juventus' home match against Lazio had to be abandoned after only 23 minutes because an icebound pitch, and Liverpool's game with Sunderland was stopped at halftime because of similar arctic conditions.

Chess champion Anatoly Karpov scents victory

MOSCOW (R) — Chess champion Anatoly Karpov resumed the 41st game of his marathon world title match with Garry Kasparov Tuesday in a tense endgame which experts said gave him a chance of final victory.

A pawn up when the game adjourned after 40 moves Monday, Karpov clearly sensed a chance to secure his sixth win and take the match 6-1 after more than four months.

The challenger was first on stage punctually at 5 p.m. when the referee opened his sealed

move from Monday. Karpov arrived some five minutes late to a huge round of applause from the spectators who filled little more than half the hall of columns at Moscow's Ornate Trade Union Palace.

Kasparov, 21, looked visibly nervous and paced the stage frequently between moves.

Karpov, 33, clearly sensing a possible end to the drawn-out duel, sat hunched over the board, staring intently at the pieces and hesitating for some five minutes between moves.

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TIME

EUROPE
EUROPE'S BIG CHILL (Time cover story)
INSIDE THE GENEVA TALKS (Some progress behind closed doors)
EUROPE'S ECONOMIC SURGE (Time's board of economists finds European economies looking good for '85)
GUNG AGAINST REFUGEES (Ethiopian government attacks its fleeing people)
STAR WARS AND THE ARMS RACE (The complex world of arms agreements)

WATER AUTHORITY RAMTHA WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECT

CONTRACT No. R-2/18/85

- The Water Authority invites experienced contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been pre-qualified as General and First Class Water and Sewerage Contractors by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan to submit bids for the supply and construction of the Ramtha Contract No. R2, Water Distribution and Wastewater Collection Systems. The project consists of the supply and construction of about 6.2 km of water mains ranging in diameter from 80 mm to 200 mm, supply and construction of about 1.5 km of water lines ranging in diameter from 1 1/2-inch to 12-inch and supply and construction of about 26 km of sewers ranging in diameter from 150 mm to 800 mm.
- A prebid conference will be held on Thursday February 14, 1985 beginning at 0900 hours at the office of the Water Authority.
- On Feb. 14, 1985 contractors shall submit in a sealed envelope in person or by mail the information on the firm requested in the instructions to bidders. The information will be evaluated and contractors will be informed whether or not to submit a bid.
- The bids are due no later than 1200 noon, Jordan local time on March 4, 1985 at the office of the Water Authority.
- Contract documents may be examined and purchased at the following address:

Water Authority
Jebel Hussein
Nablus Street
P.O. Box 2412,
Amman, Jordan
Telephone 666111
Telex 22439 WAJ JO.

The cost of the initial copy of the contract documents purchased by a bidder is JD 200,000 per set, and the cost of any additional copies of the contract documents by a bidder is JD 100,000 per set. No refunds will be made for the return of full or partial sets of contract documents. Copies of the contract documents will be sent to prospective bidders by the Water Authority upon receipt of the proper amount in a bank check.

President
Eng. M.S. Kilani

NOTICE AQABA RAILWAY CORPORATION WORLD BANK — MULTI-MODE TRANSPORT PROJECT - GENERAL NOTICE FOR PROCUREMENT

Tenders are invited from eligible bidders from member countries for supply of Permanent Way Materials as per details given below:

- Country - Jordan
- Project Title - Supply of Permanent Way Materials for Renewal Project: Aqaba Railway Corporation, Jordan.
- Loan Number - 2463-0-JO
- Project Information - The materials are required for carrying out complete Track Renewal for 101.4 kms. of track in three stretches between El-Hassa Jn. to Aqaba on Aqaba Railway Corporation, Ma'an, Jordan. Govt. of Jordan has received World Bank loan for the multimode transport project, which includes this work.
- Description of Materials:
RAILS, WOODEN SLEEPERS, CONCRETE SLEEPERS, FASTENERS, ETC.
- Bidding Documents will be available at the office of Aqaba Railway Corporation, Ma'an or its representative at the Ministry of Transport, Amman and upon payment of non-refundable fee JD 160.
- Offers must be handed over to chief clerk at Ma'an Station not later than 1200 o'clock on Saturday, 16-3-1985.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

TENDERS' NOTICE

The Directorate of Projects/Ministry of Education announces the issuing of the following tenders which are part of the Educational Projects sponsored by the World Bank.

A. Fourth Educational Project:

Tender No.	Title	Tender Fees
9/85	Basic Training W/S	JD 10,000
10/85	Diesel Mechanics W/S	JD 5,000
11/85	Woodworking W/S	JD 5,000
12/85	Electric W/S	JD 5,000
13/85	Instrumentation W/S	JD 5,000
15/85	Telecommunications W/S	JD 5,000
16/85	Basic Fittings	JD 10,000
17/85	Agriculture & Hort. W/S	JD 5,000
18/85	Appl. W/S	JD 5,000
19/85	Electric Hand Tools	JD 3,000
20/85	Wood working Hand Tools	JD 3,000
21/85	Diesel Hand Tools	JD 3,000

B. Third Educational Project:

22/85	Medical Labs. Furniture	Free of charge
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Interested bidders are invited to collect tenders' documents from procurement division at the Directorate of Projects/Ministry of Education starting Jan. 14, 1985 against the payment of the above fees.

Closing date will be 10.00 a.m. of April, 7, 1985 except Tender No. 22/85, Feb. 26, 1985.

Director of Projects

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Tel: 22117
MIND YOUR MIND
(Arabic)
(Colour)
Performances: 12:3 - 5:30-8

Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 25155
TWO OF A KIND
(In Colour)
3:30 6:00 8:30 10:30 p.m.

Cinema OPERA

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(in colour)
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Cinema PALESTINE

Tel: 22117
1- KARATE FALCON
2- IRONED THIEF
(Colour)
Performances: 12:3-7

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198
BLAST FIGHTER
(Colour)
Performances: 12:3-5:30-8

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Press opens fire on Thatcher policies

1 Doll	struction sign		12/13
2 Responsibility	40 Punta del —		
3 Group of five	42 State of melancholia	48 Declivity	53 Combread
4 Calmed by drugs	45 Barber, old style	48 Classical headband	54 Alternative word
5 Overcharge	47 " — said the little —"	50 Castle adjuncts	55 Dobbin direction
6 Ear part		52 Oxidation	56 Sine — non
7 Lubricate			

Rebel base comes under Vietnamese mortar fire

SANLOR CHA-NGAN, Thailand (R) — Vietnamese mortars shelled a Kampuchean guerrilla base opposite the Thai village of Sanlor Cha-Ngan and Thai military officers said Hanoi's troops were girding for a full-scale attack.

Officials of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said about 30 mortar shells hit the base, defended by about 1,400 guerrillas, but there were no casualties. They said the guerrillas returned the fire.

The KPNLF had said earlier there was a lull in ground fighting because the Vietnamese were preparing new attacks.

Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Vietnamese troops clashed south of Aranyaprathet on the Thai border early Monday but no details were available. Thai officers said.

They said the clashes appeared to centre near the Khmer Rouge stronghold of Phnom Malai, a possible target of Vietnam's current border sweep.

Some diplomats said Hanoi's

forces might be easing back as a gesture to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is due to visit the region on a peace mission later this month.

But guerrilla leaders on the border said they spotted Vietnamese troops and tanks heading north from Ampil towards Sanlor Cha-Ngan, the only major KPNLF camp remaining since Hanoi launched its border offensive two months ago.

Ampil, the KPNLF headquarters, fell last Tuesday to Vietnamese troops backed by tanks and artillery.

Guerrilla leaders said Sanlor Cha-Ngan base would be abandoned to avoid heavy casualties if it came under attack from superior Vietnamese firepower.

The base is about 1,500 metres from Site Ooe, a temporary evacuation centre inside Thailand and home for about 30,000 refugees from Ampil and Sanlor Cha-Ngan itself.

Red Cross officials said another evacuation site deeper inside Thailand was being prepared.

Asked whether Vietnam might suspend the expected attack because of Mr. Perez de Cuellar's visit, one guerrilla leader said: "Vietnam has never cared about the U.N."

The Sihanouk National Army (ANS), ally of the KPNLF, said its headquarters at Greeo Hill, 90 kilometres north east of Ampil, was also under threat of a full-scale Vietnamese attack.

Thai authorities said the influx of Kampuchean refugees into Thailand had disrupted small Thai towns. Kampuchean at Khao In Dang Refugee Camp about eight kilometres inside Thailand might have to be temporarily resettled, they said.

Last East Germans leave Bonn's mission in Prague

BONN (R) — The last six East Germans staging a sit-in at West Germany's embassy in Prague to try to win the right to emigrate to the West left the building for home Tuesday, diplomatic sources in Bonn said.

The departure of the would-be emigrants ended a 16-week episode during which at one point up to 160 East Germans were camped in the embassy in a bid to force their government to allow them to leave for the West.

Last October, Bonn announced it had been forced to close the doors to the Prague mission because the building was full and more East Germans were expected to attempt to use the embassy as a potential escape route.

Despite the closure, several families managed to gain entry by climbing into the grounds over a fence at the rear of the Baroque Palace in which the mission is housed.

Some of the East Germans began leaving the embassy for home at the end of October after being told by West German offi-

icials that East Berlin was determined not to give in to their demand for exit visas under pressure.

In mid-November, about 50 people gave up their sit-in and went home, with East Berlin's promise that they would not be prosecuted.

But others vowed they would not go back, and the action spread to West German embassies in Warsaw, Budapest and Bucharest.

Shortly before Christmas, about 40 of those still encamped in the Prague embassy announced they were going on hunger strike and Bonn said the situation was becoming desperate.

The vacating of the Prague embassy ended one of the most spectacular mass attempts by East Germans to get to the West.

The diplomatic escape route first became known when six East Germans took refuge in the U.S. embassy in East Berlin on Jan. 20, 1984. Two days later, 12 began a sit-in at the East Berlin office of Bonn's permanent representative.

Youth shot dead in Belfast

BELFAST (R) — A youth was shot dead and four other teenagers were wounded when troops fired on a stolen car which crashed through a roadblock early Tuesday, police said.

They said the occupants of the car were apparently joyriders, not suspected guerrillas.

The car first reversed away from the army checkpoint in west Belfast, collided with a vehicle behind, then surged forward through the barrier knocking down three soldiers, police said.

Other soldiers opened fire and the car crashed nearby.

Police said one of the wounded youths was in a serious condition with a bullet in the stomach. The soldiers run down were not badly hurt.

Last year 64 people, including 36 civilians, died in the political and sectarian violence that has plagued Northern Ireland since 1969.

3 die in Australian bushfires

SYDNEY (R) — Firemen said Tuesday they had contained some of the bushfires which killed three people Monday and destroyed hundreds of houses in rural southeastern Australia.

But other fires which were not threatening lives nor property were still burning out of control in remote mountainous areas of northern Victoria and southern New South Wales, they said.

Emergency officials told reporters 57 people had been injured, three seriously, by the fires which were started by lightning and fanned by strong winds. More than 8,000 people were forced to flee their homes.

The worst fires were in Victoria, where the bodies of a 61-year-old man and his grandson aged nine and seven were found huddled together Monday near their home about 50 kilometres north of Melbourne.

A fire in Victoria's Mount Buffalo region has burnt out 23,000 hectares (55,000 acres) of forest along a 50 kilometre front, fire officials said.

No estimates were available as to the value of forest land destroyed, but insurers said they expected claims for loss of property and livestock to exceed \$8 million.

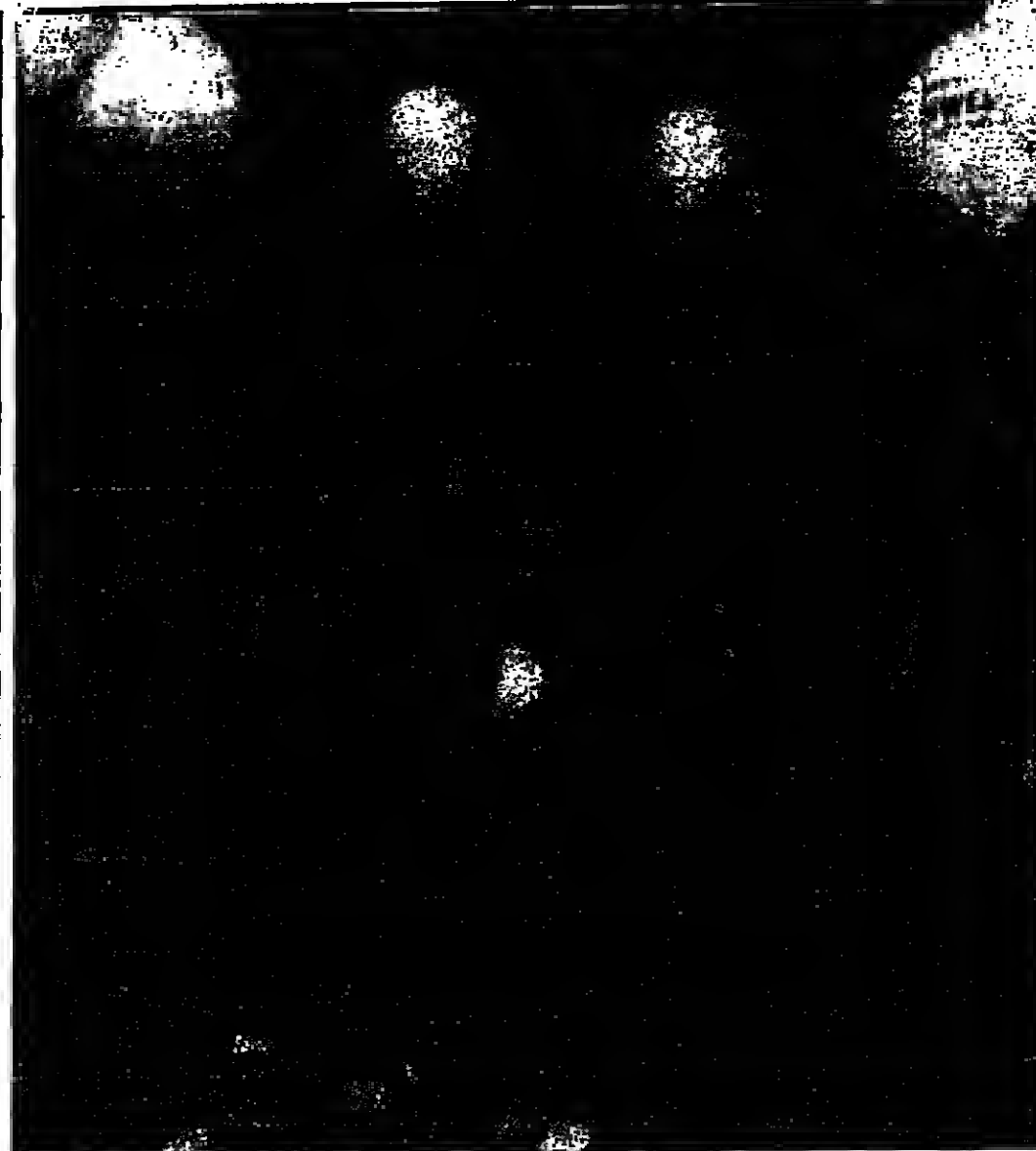
U.S. plans no space deployments before talks with Soviets

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The United States plans no deployments of defensive weapons being researched under President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), should a "sound defence" prove feasible, until the role of defence has been fully discussed with the Soviet Union.

State Department Spokesman Bernard Kalb told reporters Jan. 14 that in the Geneva talks last week between Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, "the United States agreed to discuss defensive and space arms, existing as well as future."

"We have concerns to raise in that forum, and we will at the same time hear out Soviet concerns," he said. "We intend to continue pursuing the SDI research programme to determine whether or not new defensive technologies are feasible that would permit us to shift the strategic relationship to a more stable and sound basis."

"If a sound defence eventually proves feasible, there will be no



MANY PENNIES: Penny Steven, 16, shows off 1,100,000 pennies that her father has been saving for her since she was born. Penny spent the \$11,000 in pennies Saturday on a 1985 Chevrolet Monte Carlo. The pennies weighed 7,633 pounds and required four truckloads to get them to the car dealer (AP wirephoto)

U.S. senator held during protest

WASHINGTON (R) — Senator Lowell Weicker was arrested during a protest outside the South African embassy in Washington Monday, the first senator arrested in seven weeks of anti-apartheid demonstrations across the United States. A police spokesman said Sen. Weicker, a liberal Republican from Connecticut, was arrested for violating a law prohibiting demonstrations within 160 metres of an embassy.

He was due to spend the night in a Washington jail and appear at a court hearing Wednesday.

More than 650 people, including 16 congressmen and three mayors, have been arrested since the Free South Africa Movement launched a nationwide protest campaign on Nov. 21.

Authorities have routinely dropped charges against those arrested.

Kennedy plans Congress move on apartheid

BOSTON (R) — Senator Edward Kennedy has returned home from a trip to South Africa and said he plans to submit to the U.S. Congress proposals designed to discourage the apartheid system of racial separation there.

Sen. Kennedy said his one-week tour left him more strongly opposed than ever to the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement," under which Washington has generally

mutated criticism of South Africa's racial policies.

Sen. Kennedy would not give details of any sanctions against South Africa that he might propose to Congress, but said the only people he talked to in South Africa who are opposed to "disinvestment" by U.S. corporations were whites.

Nearly 350 U.S. companies do business in South Africa with an estimated investment of \$30.6 billion.

Mr. Machoro, whose killing prompted the declaration of a state of emergency, was lowered into a grave in his home village as hundreds of tribeswomen wept.

French authorities slightly eased the curfew ordered under the emergency, imposed to check strife between white settlers and Kanaks. It will now last from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. instead of 7 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Nineteen people have been killed in violence in the territory over the past two months.

Kanaks, who make up 43 per cent of the 145,000 people in the territory, said Mr. Machoro was deliberately shot with the collusion of French High Commissioner Edgard Pisani.

Mr. Pisani, sent from France in early December to resolve the independence dispute, persuaded Kanaks to remove roadblocks paralysing rural areas.

The 3,200 police and paramilitary troops now in the territory have generally held back from violent confrontations with Kanaks.

The Pentagon plans to use the space shuttle Discovery this month to launch a similar intelligence gathering satellite from Cape Canaveral, Florida, although it will not officially comment on the secret shuttle mission.

That spacecraft will be positioned over the equator in a stationary orbit which will keep it constantly south of Soviet territory, where it will be able to monitor radio transmissions, the Aviation Week article said.

Both secretaries have said that we have no preconditions for the negotiations and believe that our negotiating efforts can be most effective if we endeavour to make substantive progress in each negotiating area." Mr. Kalb said, reiterating that the ability to do so depends upon a Soviet willingness to take a similarly practical approach.

Mr. Kalb said it was premature to say whether the United States would appoint three separate negotiators for the forthcoming arms control talks.

When one reporter asked what kind of progress could be achieved in the space weaponry negotiations, Mr. Kalb, a former NBC State Department correspondent who was conducting his first regular midday news briefing since being appointed spokesman replied:

"You seem to be suggesting you would like me to forecast the outcome of negotiations that have not yet begun. Obviously, that is a challenge that even I will not rise to."

Commenting on another aspect of Mr. Gromyko's remarks, in which the foreign minister declared agreement would not be possible if deployment of new mis-

siles by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) continues, Mr. Kalb said the United States intends to proceed with scheduled deployment, absent a negotiated treaty.

Mr. Kalb also said the Soviet Union has its own Strategic Defence Initiative, which he described, under questioning, as the anti-ballistic system site protecting Moscow. Under the 1972 ABM treaty, each side is entitled to deploy one anti-ballistic missile army.

Mr. Kalb had no specific comment on Mr. Gromyko's press conference, although he did confirm that Secretary Shultz had stressed in a letter to Gromyko that "the United States was prepared to address the issues involved in a serious and constructive fashion."

The spokesman said "there are no differences" between Secretary Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger on the upcoming arms negotiations with the Soviets, especially in the area of the Strategic Defence Initiative.

392 killed, 370 hurt in Ethiopian rail crash

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Almost 400 people were killed and several hundred were injured, some critically, when a train plunged into a ravine in eastern Ethiopia on Sunday in one of the worst disasters in railway history.

The official Ethiopian News Agency (ENA) put the death toll at 392 Monday night and said 370 passengers were injured when train on a regular trip from Addis Ababa to the Red Sea state of Djibouti derailed near Awash, 250 kilometres east of here.

In Djibouti, a railway official said 420 passengers died and 500 were injured when the train plunged from a bridge near Awash.

ENA said the driver of the train, which was carrying 1,000 passengers, escaped unhurt and was being investigated.

The news agency said the accident, the worst in African railway history and one of the world's biggest since 543 people were killed in a 1917 wreck at Modane, France, was probably caused by the train taking a bend too fast.

Ethiopia's Deputy Chairman (Deputy Prime Minister) Fikre Selassie Wogderess went to the scene of the accident and investigations were being led by Transport Minister Yusuf Ahmed, ENA reported.

The agency said 282 people had already been buried near Awash and the bodies of the remainder would be collected by relatives.

According to railway officials in Djibouti, helicopters were used to fly the worst-injured to regional hospitals. ENA originally said 500 people were hurt in the crash but later revised the figure downwards.

Word of the disaster spread quickly around Addis Ababa, Monday morning and distraught relatives converged on the capital's main railway station for news, residents said.

The rail link, founded at the turn of the century, is an important outlet for Ethiopian exports and is also a popular and cheap way of travelling between the highlands of central Ethiopia to market towns in the eastern lowlands.

Kanak leader buried in New Caledonia

NOUMEA (R) — Kanak militant leader Eloi Machoro, shot by police in France's Pacific territory of New Caledonia, was buried Tuesday as his supporters accused the authorities of premeditated murder.

But the militant Melanesian Kanaks said they were still prepared to hold independence talks with the French.

"We will now go into negotiations with firmness and will stay intransigent on the issue of sovereignty for the Kanak people," the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) said in a

statement.

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COLUMN

London women top U.K. sex league

LONDON (R) — London women have the largest sexual appetites in Britain, according to a magazine poll published Tuesday.

Company magazine said nearly a third of women questioned in the British capital had sex five or more times a week. Nearly a third of women questioned in the industrial midlands, where unemployment is rife, said once a week was enough. The magazine based its findings on the views of 6,000 women under-35. A quarter were married or living with a partner. Around three-quarters said drink or pornography aroused them and as many said they enjoyed oral sex. But group sex proved a failure for most of the 16 per cent who had tried it.

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